REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,273.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy.............. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Madras	3
,, Carwar	21	,, Masulipatam	4
,, Narakal	25	,, Coconada	5
,, Alleppey	25	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Tuticorin	27	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Colombo	28	,, Gopalpore	7
,, Negapatam	31	,, False Point	8
,, Pondicherry ... Sept.	1	Arrives CALCUTTA	10

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves BUSREH	6
,, Kurrachee	22	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Gwadur	24	,, Fao	6
,, Jask	26	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	12
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	31	,, Muscat	16
,, Fao ... Sept.	2	,, Kurrachee	21
,, Mahomerah	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21
,, Busreh ... Arrive	3		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 12 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, FRIDAY,
INDIA	...	...	20th Aug.
			WEDNESDAY,
MACEDONIA	...	...	15th Sept.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-atlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles, Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	AUGUST.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	14th—Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1484	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				SEPT.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2388	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The DEPARTURE of the S.S. HYDASPES having been POSTPONED for 24 hours, by order of the Post Master General, the Steamer for conveying passengers on board will leave Mazagon Dockyard at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Harris, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience for Passengers from India. There is also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a good passage home, and presents an exceptionally favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

The steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ON THE 19TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

th July 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

			Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer	DIDO,	1,200,	150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.
Do.	do.	ARETUSA,	2,000,	12 ,	about 5th Oct. 1875.

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex-Ocean Ranger—
H A N—65 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
A B—110 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aerated Water, Gingerade, and Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Gazogene. 4-bottle size	Rs. 14	0
,, 6-bottle size	,, 20	0
Measure for the Soda and Acid Powders	,, 1	0
Gazogene (4-bottle), and Measure in strong and handsome Mahogany case with brass handle for travelling	,, 21	0
Crystallized Tartaric Acid, per bottle	,, 3	0
Bicarbonate of Soda, per bottle	,, 1	12

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED.
—Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
GRAND FAMILY NIGHT.
"LAST NIGHT OF ALL
THAT ENDS THIS STRANGE EVENTFUL HISTORY."
MR. AND MRS. DARCY READ.
MR. H. ROGERS AND FULL COMPANY.
SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1875.
Tickets and Plan at ROSE & Co.
SEE BILLS.

CONFESSIONS.

AN ALBUM TO RECORD OPINIONS, THOUGHTS, FEELINGS, IDEAS, PECULIARITIES, IMPRESSIONS, CHARACTERISTICS OF FRIENDS, &c.

Richly bound in Cloth, handsomely Gilt, Rs. 5-4.
FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

WM. WATSON & Co,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest
PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 21st August at 3 P. M. to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to add to their number.

III.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st August, both days inclusive.

After the conclusion of the above business an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of rescinding Section 73 of the Articles of Association and substituting the following :—

Ten per cent. of the net profits derived from all pressing given to the Company by Shareholders shall be paid to the Shareholders giving such pressing on the declaration of a Dividend. The Directors shall decide what pressing has been given by the Shareholders, the amount payable in respect thereof and to whom, and the decision of the Directors thereon or any other matter or question, arising as to the application of this Clause, shall be final and conclusive."

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

NEW GOODS PER P. AND O. STEAMER KHEDIVE.

DRESS MATERIALS.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

MEN'S ANGLO-DANISH GLOVES.

REGIMENTAL BUTTONS.

STIFF FELT HATS.

SOFT FELT HATS.

THE TERAI HATS.

THE OXFORD STRAW HAT.

THE CAMBRIDGE STRAW HAT.

THE ETON STRAW HAT.

THE VENTILATED STRAW HAT.

THE DOUBLE BRIM STRAW HAT.

SILVER and GOLD STARS.

SILVER and GOLD CROWNS.

GOLD LACE and GOLD TRACING.

MEDICAL BELTS.

PRUSSIAN BRAID.

YOUTHS' ½ HOSE, COTTON.

INDIAN NAVY SWORDS.

WHITE SHIRTS.

WHITE SHIRTS, MILITARY FRONTS.

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

BEETHOVEN BOWS.

ASCOT BOWS.

GOODWOOD BOWS.

WINDSOR SCARVES, PRINCE GEORGE SCARVES.

GOODWOOD, MUSGROVE, TUDOR, HANOVER and MURCHISON TIES and SCARVES.

CHAIRS.
OAK and WALNUT CABINETS.

LADIES' FRENCH SHOES.

FRENCH CORSETS.

FRENCH HATS.

FRENCH BONNETS.

FRENCH MILLINERY.

FOR SALE AT
WATSON AND COMPANY'S,
CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO Strong useful CARRIAGE HORSES to be sold cheap. Apply at the MALABAR HOTEL.

LESSONS in FRENCH and GERMAN, successfully given by Rev. A. BOURQUIN. High references. Address Rev. D. MACPHERSON, Marine Lines.

SURGEON REQUIRED for a Canal Steamer sailing for LIVERPOOL about 20th instant. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.
SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

For particulars see future Advertisements and Bills of the day.

PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Family Tickets to admit Three to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.
Plan of the Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 14th August next, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

In consequence of a serious landslip on the BHORE GHAUT TRAINS CANNOT BE WORKED THROUGH until further notice.

All Passengers will have to walk across the Slip, the Trains being brought to either side of it. Every effort will be made to reduce the delay and to make the inconvenience as little as possible.

GOODS and HORSES and CARRIAGES will not be booked through beyond KURJUT on the one side and KHUNDALLA on the other side until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th August 1875.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—COCOANUT DAY.—The HINDOO COMMUNITY are hereby informed that the ANNUAL COCOANUT CEREMONY on MONDAY, the 16th instant, will, with the consent of the Port Trustees, take place at MODY BAY. [illegible] be prevented [illegible] access to Back Bay by way of the limited space between the level crossing of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Chowpatty and the foot of Malabar Hill.

A. EDGINTON,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th August 1875.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the following list of WINES, &c., are in STOCK, at the Catalogue prices :—Bass's Beer in Kilderkins, Beaune, Claret "Pontet Canet," Chablis-Chartreuse (Yellow), Curacoa (Orange and White Fockink's best), Geneva, Marcobruner, Meursault, Port Wine (Finest Invalid), Punch (Carlsham), sparkling Moselle and Sauterne.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

12th August, 1875.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM YAPP, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled : "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM YAPP, late of the Laurels Leominster, in the county of Hereford, Gentleman, deceased, who died at the Laurels Leominster aforesaid on the 28th day of November 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate and Effects (with the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 8th day of July 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the Firm of Messrs FORBES and Co., are required on or before FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1875, to send to the said Administrator, at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARY HARRIS YAPP, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of July 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE : 23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned have undertaken the working of this Company's business in Bombay and been appointed Chief Agents for this Presidency, the Punjaub, and North-West. The Directors, recognizing the fact of Fire Business in India being more remunerative than it is in any other part of the world have sanctioned an INDEPENDENT TARIFF organised by the Undersigned, which in every instance shows an immense reduction from existing rates other Offices.

The Company now offers ample Security, and Confidence is felt that every Support will be obtained.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Increase of the DUTY on WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS, our RATES have been ADVANCED accordingly from this date.

TREACHER & Co., LD ,
Wine Merchants.

Bombay, 9th August 1875.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......10 to	16 8	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ...6-8 to	12 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Warm Gloves	1 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Mits	1 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6 0	Mufflers	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Pins, Scarf	1 0
Dressing Gowns......9 to	20 0	Travelling Hats ......3-8 to	4 8	Courier do ......4-8 to	12 8	Sailors' Knot ......1-8 to	3 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Cardingan Jackets, very warm ......9-8 to	12 8	Money Belts ......2-8 to	6 8	Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
White do.	4 8	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8	Sponges	8 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Blankets ......each	10 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Soap Boxes	1 8
English Cambric do.	4 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......12 to	15 0	Travelling do	1 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	*Rezais* or Quilts	5 8	English Feather do	7 8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Silk and Wool do.	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Solid Leather do	40 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Do. Brushes	0 10
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cotton do.	15 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ...9-8 to	12 8
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8 0	Extra large do.	24 0	Rug Straps ......1-8 to	2 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Do. Strops ......3-8 to	5 8
Warm do.	15 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1 12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8			Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8			Linen Collars ......doz.	6 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
				Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
						Overland Chairs, best Beech ......6 to 12	

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

"VERY IMPORTANT"
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
AND TRAVELLERS.
ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a Special Department for their Celebrated **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*
The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the Continent of Europe.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Fitted Dressing Pouches,	21 0	Travelling Baths Forming Trunk	30 0
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 8 23 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Solid Leather Trunks	40 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Best Linen do.	6	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Soap, Three Tablets for	1 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Marine Soap do.	0 12
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0	Cotton Socks	9 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brushes	0 10
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8	Warm do.	15 8	Courier Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Cases	0 10
Flannel do Shrunk (Per Half Dozen)	49 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Nail Brushes	0 12
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6 8	Money Belts	3 8	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests (Per Half Dozen)	14 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Hat Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	24 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Leather Purses	2 0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Blankets, each	9 8	English Feather Pillows.	7 8	Shoe Horns	1 0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ......from	6 0
Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8	Travelling do.	2 0	Hand Mirrors	2 0
Pin Scarfs	1 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Air Pillows	6 0	Best Eau de Cologne	1 8
Sailor's Knot	1 12			Canvas Shoes......per pair	4 8	Tooth Paste	1 4
				Leather Slippers	4 8	Playing Cards	1 0

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
20 & 21, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO'S
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS.

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS,
CARRIAGES BOUGHT, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
SHOW ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY : 4, Hummum Street. POONA : East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE.

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls		Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12	,,	,, 100
Pyramidal 16	,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips,	8 Annas a Dozen	
Chalk,	12 ,,	,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper, but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.
TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA
N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS CONSTANTLY on SALE an assortment of Gold and Silver Hunting and open face Watch, both English and Geneva of the best manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also English and American Clocks in great variety.

All goods guaranteed and at reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electroplating and Gilding on any metal carefully performed. Work guaranteed and rates low.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
No. 11, FORBES STREET.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c.,
Carefully Cleaned and Repaired.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co.
Nineteen Years in Business in Meadow Street.

Mr. Pestonjee Framjee leaves our service to-day on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 12TH AUGUST 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, sales 12,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d per lb. in Mid. Orleans, other descriptions being unaltered. Fair Dhollera, August-September shipment, Cape, is quoted at 5⅜d., but this is evidently a mistake, 4⅜d. being nearer the probable value.

To-day's market opened quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 1,000 bales.

From the mail arrived to-day we learn that the depression in Cotton has been much greater than the public telegrams have ever advised, Good Fair Dhollera landing having been sold as low as 4¼d. per lb, and it is evident from the private advices now being received that Reuter's stereotyped quotations by no means express the actual state of matters. With the enormous supplies now pressing on the market, scarcely a day passes without forced sales taking place, which, although not altering the official quotations, have a sensible effect on actual selling prices, and it is just this feeling which Reuter fails to advise. As reproductions of the Brokers' Daily Circular, Reuter's reports are fairly correct, but there can be little doubt that more elasticity is required to give an exact idea of the market.

From New York yesterday no change in prices is advised. The day's receipts were 500 bales against 700 last year, making the total for the five days 1,300 against 3,000 on the corresponding date last year.

The Coffee market yesterday was reported strong at 110s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut oil (Cochin) is 10s. and Ceylon 35s. per ton higher. Seeds are unchanged.

A withdrawal of £25,000 from the Bank of England is reported, but in all probability this is merely a special operation and has no signification respecting the market generally. Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 105¼, an improvement of ¼. Bar Silver continues 56¼ per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been very little doing, and with the exception of demand Bank Bills being obtainable at 1-32d. higher, there is no change to notice. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand......	1s. 9 21/32d.	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 1/16d.	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 10 1/16d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 10 1/8d.	"

On Calcutta and in GOVERNMENT PAPER no transactions of any importance have transpired and rates are nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET shows little activity and values are somewhat irregular.

Bank of Bombays have declined a further ¾ per cent., the closing quotation being 46½ per cent. premium. Colaba Land shares have advanced to Rs. 1,135. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is a shade firmer, Bombay United, Fleming and Great Eastern being Rs. 5 and Dhurrumsey Rs. 10 per share higher.

The COTTON market is extremely dull, and to do business dealers would probably accept a reduction from current rates, but in the absence of business these in the meantime are nominally unaltered. Owing to the break on the G. I. P. Railway, receipts are almost nil at the moment, only 1,315 bales having come in during the past six days.

FREIGHTS are dull and for steamers slightly easier, £1-15 being now quoted. By sail £2 is still the nominal quotation.

In PIECE GOODS the position has not altered for some days past. The demand from up-country is most stagnant and prices are only supported by the comparatively light supplies on the spot.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	732½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
100	500	all	8 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,600
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	339
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	85
				Coconada Press Co	90
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,100
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
800	2,000	2,000	15 p-	Framji Cowasji Press Company	800
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl.
450	1,000	..	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	940

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,100
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,150
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	945
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	930
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,060
..	..	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	875
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,075
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	625	all	59ps*	Oriental	640
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	250	31½ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276½

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,135
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	4,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	247 xd
...	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,860
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	27pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	175
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	395
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER ASSYRIA; left aden for Bombay at 10 P.M. on Sunday the 8th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMSHIP PATNA, 1132 tons, Commander W. Cromden, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. H. Corke, and Mr. A. S. Mackenzie For different ports eleven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Avoca (s)	Torbock	Venice, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Punjaub (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Patna (s)	Crowder	Coasts and Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVAL.

8 Mary Fry .... Liddell .... Falmouth, Feb. 20.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

8 Abyssinia (s) ....
Sir J. Lawrence (s). ....

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

8 Nimrod .... Mauritius.
Brede .... Negapatam.
9 Baghdad .... Rangoon.

Aug. DEPARTURE.

9 Cheviot .... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 28 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
June 18 Kwangtung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
28 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
July 3 Americana, ship, France, from Falmouth.
9 Atlanta, ship, Brown, from Liverpool.
11 Futtell Bury, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
26 Benledi, ss, Buchanan, from Cardiff.
27 Futtay Sultan, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.
27 Yrurac Bat, ss, Munitiz, from Manilla.
28 Khedive, ss, Stewart, from Southampton.
28 Kong Sverre, s, Kuhule, from Newcastle.
29 Galatea, ss, Hannsen, from Hongkong.
30 Amazone, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.
30 Europa, ss, Mackay, from Bombay.
31 Tchihatchoff, ss, Polluskine, from Foochow.
Aug. 1 Paraguay, ss, Williams, from London.
1 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Calcutta.
2 Clive, ss, Brute, from Bombay.
2 John Bramall, ss, Jockson, from Batavia.
2 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
3 Livarno, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.
3 Godavery, ss, Mortimore, from Mauritius.
3 W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.

July. DEPARTURES.

28 Yrurac Bat, ss, Munitiz, to Liverpool.
28 Khedive, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
29 Galatea, ss, Hannsen, to London.
29 Futtay Sultan, ship, Nacoda, to Bombay.
30 Amazone, ss, Champenois, to Shanghai.
31 Europa, ss, Mackay, to Liverpool.
31 Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, to Perim.
31 Atlanta, ship, Brown, to Rangoon.
Aug. 1 Tchihatchoff, ss, Polluskine, to Odessa.
2 Paraguay, ss, Williams, to Singapore.
2 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to London.
2 Clive, ss, Brute, to Liverpool.
2 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Venice.
2 Americana, ship, France, to Rangoon.
3 Benledi, ss, Buchanan, to Colombo.
3 John Bramall, ss, Jockson, to Rotterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
Futtell Burry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Kong Sverre, ss, Kuhule, from Newcastle.
Livarno, ss, Cruciani, to Calcutta.
Godavery, ss, Mortimore, from Mauritius.
W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde (s), 1,000 bundles hoop-iron, Joseph Soares; 100 bundles hoop-iron, Momodally Lookmanjee Peerbhoy.
India (s), 800 bundles hoop-iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 23 bundles iron tables M M Mody & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manzaleh (s), 59 cases oilmanstores, R L Southern & Co; 60 casks beer, Rogers & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India (s), 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 30 bales wool, B Canjee; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Gorthundass; 99 bales cotton, Madun Coorpall; 22 bales cotton, Chimandass Mahadewdas; 89 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahadew & Co.
Strathclyde (s), 41 bales wool, Toolseedass Cullianjee; 56 cwts hemp and 39 bales cotton, Muthoordas Nuthoo; 41 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurrydass & Co; 81 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 60 bales cotton, Chimundass Mahadewdass; 57 bales cotton, Jairam Dyall; 157 bales cotton, Heemchund Khildass; 70 bales cotton, Pranjeewan Nagjee; 60 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 800 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart & Co; 1 bale cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 12 bales wool, J Varria; 2200 bales coir yarn, Madoojee Ghella; 800 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 9 bales country tanned cow hides Sawoo & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes (s), 23 bales hides and skins, Mahomedally & Co; 29 bales skins, V A S Maydin Saib & Co; 34 cwts linseed Finlay Scott & Co; 4 bundles E teeth, Nuthomull Motichund; 7 bundles E teeth, Sarift Durvesh; 30 bundles E teeth Allybhoy Momedjee; 49 pieces E teeth, Mamodjee Adamjee; 7 bales hides and skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 packages Tortoise shells Veerjee Dhurumsey 1 box specie, Meiffre Neveu & Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Geelong (s), 311 bales cotton, P & O Co.

HIGH COURT—13TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

319-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bhughoobhoy Premchund and another v L A Blaschek—Chalk and Turner.—Part heard.

478-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Elizabeth Sarstedt v The Agra Bank, Limited—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

280-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ibbrahimjee Lookmanjee v Hurrylal Hemraj—K Mojee—Part heard.

115-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abool Taleb v Jethabhoy Luckmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

641-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mistri Visram Gangji v Hajee Zenal Abadeen—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

570-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Khuttao Natha v Framjee Rustomjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

576 74—Tyabji and Sayani—Chugganlall Wishwanath v Framjee Rustomjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

590-73—Prescot and Winter—Sha Goolabchund Nurseydas v Henry Gamble and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

315-74—J C Cama—Moses Esoobjee Sanker v Nuthoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrow Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrow—Part heard.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolsydass Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langely.

484-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Wishwanath v Dayal Kalidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.

193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Anrobus v Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SHORT CAUSE.

282-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld v Nowrojee Jamsetjee Mody—Jefferson and Payne—(Part heard.)

93-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Sha Poona Assoo and others v Shamjee Ludha and others—G S Judge—Part heard.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne

89-75—V Hurrychund—Nanabhoy Shri Trytrimbakjee v Jumnadass Mahadeo and others.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Ashabai widow—Chalk and Turner.

644-75—Fletcher—Unmout Bhugwandas v Tullaychund Heerachund—Tyabji and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.

Ward, Col., Madras Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Bellary.

AUGUST 11.

Travers, Lieut-Col., Madras 48th Regt., on leave, from Bellary. Fryer, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Burma. Hojel, Surg-Major, Bombay Med. Dept, on duty, from Tanna.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th August 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—2nd Regt L C—Lt-Col H P Sykes, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, and Maj A W Macnaghten, Cadre 2nd Cavalry, to be 2nd in Comd, in succession to Col MacGregor, who retired on the 10th inst.

8th Regt N I—Surgn J C Lucas, to officiate in medical charge as a temporary measure.

Capt H Kerr, 2nd Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, is appointed provisional Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl Lord Mark Kerr, C B, Comdg Poona Division, with effect from the 28th June last.

With reference to G G O No 585, 4th inst, Capt Bell, Brigd Maj, is posted to Deesa.

Maj J G Watts, S C, is placed on Gen duty, Poona, with effect from 24th July.

That part of G O C No 409, 26th June 1875, which relates to the appointment of Lieut Smith, 30th N I, to officiate as Bgde Maj, Sind Frontier Force, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lt O E S Forbes, to Sultanpore, Purneah, from 5th Augt 1875, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Paymaster (Honorary Major) G Blurton, to Bombay, on medical certificate, from date of departure, for 30 days, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

25th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Surg Maj S S Shipton, to Poona, for three months, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

108th Foot—Lt P E Henderson, from 2nd to 25th Aug 1875, in extension of privilege leave.

Sub-Lt G Power, to England, from date of departure, pending retirement, in anticipation of the sanction of the C-in-C in India.

St. Corps—Maj W T Mills, Wing Officer (offg 2nd in Comd.) 30th N I, to remain at Kurrachee, from 4th Aug to 3rd Sept 1875 in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg H Boyd, Bl Medl Est, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following order is confirmed:—

Hyderabad Station Order—Dated 31st May 1875, directing Capt M H Nicolson, 27th Regt N L I, to act as Supt of Bazars, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Cunningham.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt William Edward Bristow, of the 107th Foot, Second Wing Subn, 10th Regt N L I, 3rd July 1874.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the Service, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 2, 4th Jany 1875:—

Col E L Scott, S C, ordinary Pension £365, capitalized value of Annuity £4,431, date of retirement 31st July 1875, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col H A Woodhouse, S C, ordinary Pension £292, Annuity £207-8, date of retirement 3rd Aug 1875, to be paid in England.

Capt S M Hay, S C, First Wing Subn, 24th Regt N I, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from date of departure, under Rule XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lt-Col A H Davis, Bombay Infantay.

Lt R A Montgomery, R A, Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Genl Sir E L Russell, K C S I, performed the duties of Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Northern Division of the Army, in addition to his own, from the 12th June to the 18th July 1875.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt Fredrick Harboard Segrave, 7th Aug 1875.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Lt-Col H F Disbrowe, S C, appointed to act as Pension Paymaster, Presidency Circle, by G G O No 496 of 1875, is confirmed in that appointment.

In continuation of General Order No 590, dated 7th inst, the undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from Service, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 2, 4th Jan 1875:—

Col W L Briggs, CB, SC, ordinary Pension £456-5, Annuity £324-4, date of retirement 9th Aug 1875, to be paid in England.

Col E M MacGregor, Cavalry, ordinary Pension £456-5, capitalized value of Annuity £3,515, date of retirement 10th Aug 1875, to be paid in England.

Capt S W Jenner, Bl Bl Engrs, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C Wodehouse and Capt W A Salmon respectively assumed charge of the offices of First and Second Asst Political Agents, Kattywar, on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G C Whitworth to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.

Majr G C Grant Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, to continue to act as Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, until relieved.

Lt G C Parker, Actg Master Attendant, Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. J F Fleet as Second Asst Colr of Dharwar is to have effect from 30th Jany 1875.

Mr T A LeMesurier, Asst Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, has been promoted from the fourth to the third grade of Asst Supts, Revenue Survey and Assessment, with effect from the 3rd April last.

Mr E D Sharkey, Actg First Asst Collr of Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr H T Ommanney, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-seven days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Clarke, M Inst C E, Ex Engr for Irrigation, Tapti, is appointed to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Guzerat, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr J D Ferguson on privilege leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Cooke, L L D, Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, resumed charge of his duties after office hours on the 24th ultimo, from the leave granted to him on the 3rd Feb last.

Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram, Depy Educational Inspr, Kaira, has been allowed privilege leave for two months, from 26th July 1875.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr M C Entee delivered over and Mr G Gladstone Turner received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr, Surat, in the forenoon of the 26th ultimo, and again in the afternoon of the same day Mr Turner delivered over and Mr Entee received charge of the same office.

Lt J Humfrey delivered over and Mr H J Duggan received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, on the 19th ultimo, after office hours.

Lt C J Dickson Supt of Police, Broach, is allowed privilege leave for 20 days in extension of the leave granted in this Office Notification of 28th ultimo, published at page 787 of the "Government Gazette," dated 5th inst.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr W E Waite, Asst Supt of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from such date in Sept next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H D E Forbes, Asst Supt, Guzerat Survey, returned to duty on the 7th inst in the forenoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails close.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 14	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 21	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 23	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.	
Saturday	Aug. 14	Friday	Aug. 24
"	Aug. 20	"	Sept. 3

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	Aug. 23	Monday	Sept. 20
"	Sept. 6	Tuesday	Oct. 5

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Aug. 21	Saturday	Sept. 18

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Sept. 3

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOYD—August 11th, at Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Loftus Russell, fifth child of Major Julius Middleton Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 19 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLIMO—August 5th, at Meean Meer, the wife of Dr. William Hill Climo, Surgeon-Major, A. M. D., of a son.

NEWMAN—August 7th, at No. 8, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of B. Newman, of a son.

RIGG—August 7th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Alex. Rigg, G. T. D., of a daughter.

WILSON—August 5th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. A. B. Wilson, of a son.

DEATHS.

MACLEOD—August 3rd, at Allahabad, Sarah Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. James MacLeod, Government Secretariat, N. W. P., aged 58 years 7 months and 18 days.

MACNAMARA—August 4th, at Kassuli, Anne, the beloved wife of Sergeant J. Macnamara, Commissariat Department.

MACNAMARA—August 5th, at Kassuli, Anne, the daughter of Sergeant J. Macnamara, Commissariat Department, aged three years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875.

THE *Pioneer* has put forth what we may take to be the official explanation of the Government of India's conduct in limiting the beneficial application of the Bombay Government's Resolution of the 29th of October last, on the subject of the revision of Land Assessments in Western India. The Viceroy in Council has, it is alleged, only interfered in order to prevent the local Government from carrying out "a purely "subsidiary clause of the instructions," that, namely, which relates to the assessment of land which was classed as unarable at the time of the first settlement but has since been brought into cultivation. Section 30 of Act I. of 1865 provides that the revised assessments shall be fixed, "not with reference to improvements made "by the owners or occupants from private "capital and resources during the currency of "any settlement under the Act, but with reference to general considerations of the value "of land." The evident intention of this section was to secure the occupier against being taxed for improvements made by means of his own labour and capital; and the Government of Bombay, wishing to deal generously with the ryots, and so to appease the discontent created by the harsh proceedings of the Revenue Survey officers, chose to put the most liberal interpretation on the word "improvements." While acknowledging that the practice of Sir George Wingate and his colleagues in deducting land as unarable at the first thirty years' settlement was "exceedingly lax," and that often "the only outlay that has been incurred "by the cultivator in bringing such pieces "of land under the plough has consisted in "the labour of breaking them up," our Government went on to say:—"But, on the other "hand, the Survey Act does not prescribe that "the expenditure from private resources should "be more than a particular sum, while in very "many cases it would be impossible to say that "the reclamation had not cost more than was at "first sight apparent. His Excellency in Council, "on the whole, attaches such great importance "to maintaining strictly the principle enjoined "by law of non-assessment of improvements "made by private enterprise, that he is pleased "to direct that the same area shall be deducted "from each number as unassessed as was allowed "at the original assessment." Now, the objection taken by Mr. B. H. Ellis, and, at his instance by the Supreme Government, to the adoption of this policy, was that it would work unequally and to the disadvantage of the more diligent cultivators. Take, for example, Mr. Ellis would say, the cases of two ryots whose fields were assessed thirty years ago, and one of whom had then brought all his land into cultivation, while the other, being an idle fellow, had only tilled a portion of his arable ground. The former was required to pay the Land Revenue on the whole of the arable land in his cultivation, while the latter escaped with a payment for perhaps not more than half. During the thirty years, however, that have elapsed since the first settlement, the slothful cultivator, stirred by the stimulus of high prices, has brought all his arable land into cultivation. Is he now, when the settlement is revised, to go on holding the newly cultivated land for ever without paying any rent for it, while the industrious ryot of thirty years ago is still taxed for every rood of ground he tills? Put in this way, the contrast is striking. But it must be considered that the ryots themselves probably never look at the matter in the same way that Mr. Ellis does. The cultivator who has been paying rent for thirty years feels it no hardship to be called upon pay rent regularly for ever; whereas the cultivator who has held certain ground rent free at once has a grievance when the Survey officers reduce him practically from the condition of a landlord to that of a tenant. Even the excessive increase in the rate of assessment where the settlements have been revised has, consequently, caused less bitterness of feeling than the determination of the Survey officers to assess arable lands previously unassessed; and the Resolution of the 29th of October would have only mocked the expectations of the ryots, if it had not promised them redress of this grievance. The *Pioneer* has, therefore, been misinformed as to the facts of the case, when it states that "no "conflict as to principle actually did arise" between the two Governments, "except in regard to "a small portion of the Resolution." The question of principle in dispute is a vital one, being no other than the question whether a cultivator should be taxed for improvements or not. The policy proclaimed by the Government of Bombay cannot be carried into effect when the Resolution has been thus emasculated by the Government of India; and, while reserving our opinion as to the causes of the recent riots in the Deccan, we must hold Lord Northbrook's Government responsible for whatever may have been the consequences of the postponement of measures intended to make the Land-tax less hateful than it is to the ryots of the Deccan. The interference of the Supreme Government in a matter of this kind marks a further usurpation of powers hitherto enjoyed by local Governments. Bombay and Madras have been allowed till now to manage the assessment and collection of their own Land Revenue; and, though we are far from saying that by far the most important branch of the Imperial Revenue should not be brought within the control of the Government of India, it is not a good omen that on the first occasion on which that Government has interfered it has done so for the purpose of checking a local Government in the exercise of a policy of moderation and compelling it to look on and do nothing while the agricultural districts under its charge are given over to agrarian disturbances.

THE suggestion has been made repeatedly that the Prince of Wales should come to India accompanied by an escort of the Guards. This idea is not likely to be carried out, but for all that His Royal Highness will be conducted throughout India with an escort sufficiently strong to argue his importance. The military display which one of the native papers suggested will probably be carried out to some extent, because already it has been arranged that a large military force shall be brought down to Bombay about the time of the arrival of the H. R. H. There will be a Regiment of British Cavalry (3rd Hussars), from Mhow, a Regiment of Native Cavalry, a Regiment of British Infantry, and two Batteries of Horse Artillery. The local military authorities are exercised in their minds as to where they will accommodate these additional troops, the want of barracks in Bombay for an emergency being notorious; but we believe that one Battery of Artillery will be stationed at Malabar Point, another at Parell, and probably the remainder of the force will be camped on the Esplanade. In the course of H. R. H.'s tour throughout India he will invariably be accompanied by an escort of British Cavalry.

The news brought about the Prince by yesterday's mail is of no great importance excepting the debate on the Supply estimates. The working-man's member, Mr. Macdonald, seems to have made himself very conspicuous in opposing the grant to meet the expenses of the Prince's tour to India; but we are glad to see that his conduct has been sharply criticised, and that his statement that in opposing the grant he was representing the feelings of the working-men of England has been denied. Doubtless Mr. Macdonald represents the feelings of a certain class of working-men—narrow-minded bigots who have no idea of the value of large political movements, and who are led by the nose by the first democrat who pretends that they are being injured by the "haristocrats." But there is quite a different style of working men from this type—men who think for themselves on political subjects, and do not shape their political creed by an inflexible hatred of classes whom fate has invested with more education or wealth than themselves. The former type Mr. Macdonald may represent; the latter type we feel confident he does not. The intelligent artisan, who appreciates *blague* at its true value, would probably see that, instead of the Prince's visit to India robbing him of anything, it is likely to enrich him; for the money created by the trade that the visit will create will for the most part fall into the pockets of British working-men and their employers. The British workman will have the largest share in the manufacture of the materials of the fireworks that will illuminate India in November; and as for the presents that will be given and taken during the Prince's tour, who but the British artisan will be one of the principal direct gainers by them? This is perhaps one of the lowest points of view from which the British artisan can view the Prince's visit; but at all events it is an effective and obvious one, and the intelligent English working-man is too sharp not to perceive it. The dense miner, whose intellectual caverns partake of the dark and dismal, if not mephitic, character of the underground tunnels he explores, may speak through the mouth of Mr. Macdonald; but fortunately the miner is but a fraction of the British industrial community. So far as we can judge, the temper of the British public is in favour of increasing the grant for the Royal visit, and in carrying out such a liberal policy the assistance of intelligent British workmen will be certain to out-weigh the influence of Mr. Macdonald and his particular set of admirers.

Our readers will observe in our London Correspondent's letter the important piece of information that the Prince of Wales intends to introduce in India a new order which will have the effect of entitling the recipient of it to call himself a personal friend of the Royal Family. We are of opinion that the institution of such an order will do no good. We have already more orders than we require in India, where honours are so abundant that the possession of them confers no special distinction upon their possessors. Mark Twain, shortly after leaving New York on the tour of the Innocents abroad, found so many captains in the ship of one kind or another, from the commander to the captain of the watch, that he asked a seaman in some indignation whether it would be possible to heave a brick at any spot in that ship without hitting a captain. If he were in India he would find it difficult to heave his brick in any gathering of society without running the risk of fatally wounding some worthy possessor of an "order" or an "honour." If the Prince really carries out his intention of creating a new order, he will cause intense jealousy if he does not present it gravely to every chief he meets, for naturally they will all consider themselves entitled to be called friends of the Royal Family. If any native Chief does not get it, he will probably argue that he is not considered a friend of the Royal Family; and thus a sulky political child will be produced who will not be comforted because he has not got his bauble as well as some other political child. In short, we cannot see how such an order can do any good, while we suspect that it will be the cause of a great deal of mischief. It should be the policy of Her Majesty's Government to assume every native to have the right to call himself a friend of the Royal person; any other policy will be singularly indiscreet, by suggesting something which it would be much better to leave alone.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 23RD JULY.

THE wet weather still prevails, but there is intense heat at Westminster. Events in the Commons have followed each other so rapidly, and with such increasing interest, that it is difficult to remember a week so full of political excitement as the one which is just closing. On Monday Mr. Disraeli made his long-expected ministerial statement, but it contained nothing beyond *badinage* and disappointment. It did not even tell us what bills were to be dropped, but erred somewhat in the other direction, by suggesting that the Ministry would persist in the whole of their programme. This was regarded as so utterly impossible that the House became very angry; it objected "to be made game of;" and Mr. Disraeli shielded himself by a favourite artifice: he told an anecdote, and as it was at the expense of Mr. Whalley, the House roared with laughter, and was satisfied. But the satisfaction was only temporary. Mr. Disraeli had stated that he intended to push forward first of all his Agricultural Holdings Bill, afterwards his Shipping Bill, and next the two legal Bills (Judicature and Land Transfer), and left it to be understood that all his other measures would be slipped through as opportunity arose. The Agricultural Holdings Bill and the Shipping Bill had each 18 pages of amendments, and it was estimated that the last-named measure alone would occupy about a month. The wrath of the House, though appeased for the moment by a good anecdote, was soon renewed, and when the Agricultural Holdings Bill was discussed at a later hour, the Government were strongly denounced for having brought in such a feeble scheme. Two of the sharpest critics, Lord Elcho and Mr. Bentinck, were on Mr. Disraeli's own side of the House. Next day, Tuesday, the Bill had made no progress, and another effort was made to deal with it; but the same scene was renewed with increased violence. In fact, there was open rebellion in the Government Camp; Mr. Disraeli was pressed more severely by his own followers than by the Opposition, and Liberals had the rare felicity of seeing the majority in the same plight as themselves—a divided party. Late that night Mr. Disraeli summoned a meeting of his Cabinet, and on Wednesday he took Council with them as to what Bills should be thrown overboard. On Thursday he called a meeting of his party at the Foreign Office and urged them to be united, and to do something with the Agricultural Holdings Bill. He promised that it should be still further amended, told them that it would never do to leave the Liberals to legislate upon that subject, and it would be equally impolitic, having once laid their hands to the plough, to turn back. Lord Salisbury exhibited the utmost loyalty to his chief by advocating moderation and concession. But the party proved the truth of Stuart Mill's saying, they were a "stupid" party; they would not be coaxed and bamboozled as they had been on Monday; and after a three hours' talk the meeting broke up without coming to any definite result. When the caucus was over, Mr. Disraeli went down to the House at 4 o'clock and made another Ministerial statement. It amounted to this: that the Government would persist in passing their Agricultural Holdings Bill, in taking the remainder of supply, and in pushing through the Judicature and the Land Transfer Bill. The Shipping Bill would be dropped, and the fate of all the other Government Bills would be announced by the Ministers having charge of them, as they came up for discussion. This, however, was only regarded as another way of stating that everything else which had not reached the Committee stage excepting the three Bills he had mentioned would be dropped. A wild shout of rejoicing followed on the Liberal side, but it was checked by Mr. Goschen protesting in the strongest manner against the whole of the Shipping Bill being thrown overboard.

Then followed one of the most painful scenes which has been witnessed in Parliament since Old Noll removed the "bauble." Mr. Plimsoll began a speech with a telling appeal to the Government not to withdraw the Shipping Bill, and thereby imperil the lives of thousands of sailors. As he advanced in his address he became more and more excited, threw out his arms, increased the violence of his language, roamed from place to place about the middle of the floor—which is an unparliamentary position,—and it soon became evident that the member for Derby had lost his self-control. He spoke of "ship knackers," of "shipowners of murderous tendencies being represented in that House," and of his intention to "unmask the villains who sent poor sailors to be drowned at sea." The Speaker pulled him up, but he declined to withdraw and increased the offence by adding that he applied the word "villains" to some of the members of that House. He again resisted the Speaker's appeal to withdraw these offensive observations; his friends below the gangway surrounded him and expostulated with him, but he cast them aside, and committed the worst of Parliamentary offences by "naming" a member, Mr. Bates of Plymouth, and insinuating that he was one of the villains to whom he had referred. Finding Mr. Plimsoll to be utterly beyond all reasonable influence—in fact, the man seemed to be stark mad,—the Speaker declared that he must leave his conduct to the judgment of the House. Mr. Plimsoll took no heed of this, but walked up the floor to the mace, threw what he called his protest on the table, shook his fist at the Ministerial Bench, and withdrew to the lobby, shouting that in order to let a few landlords go away for their holidays, the Government would sacrifice the lives of thousands of sailors. So great a row did he make in the lobby that in order to avoid scandal the public were all cleared out. At length his gentlemen friends got him away to the river Esplanade, and ultimately took him home. The scene exhibited the House in one of its best aspects. Its dignity had been shocked, but it was cool and forbearing, and even sympathetic. Mr. Disraeli met the emergency with his usual readiness. After the Speaker had declared that he must leave the hon. member's conduct to the judgment of the House, the premier moved that after such unparalleled conduct the House must require Mr. Speaker to reprimand him. But friends interceded, and the matter was ended by deferring the premier's motion for a week. On Thursday next, therefore, Mr. Plimsoll will have to appear in his place to be heard—to apologize, in fact, if he feels so disposed,—and he must then withdraw to await the decision of the Chamber. If by that time Mr. Plimsoll is not in a lunatic asylum, he will no doubt attend and eat humble pie, and his offence will be condoned. There is a good deal of sympathy with him outside the House. He has made "our seamen" his hobby, he has a good case against the shipowners, the Board of Trade have behaved very badly, and to a man of such an excitable nature it must have been a matter of intense disappointment to find the Government break their promises at the last moment. I should add that Mr. Plimsoll is a teetotaler, and that for some time past he has been suffering from nervous irritability.

When the above scene was ended, the House once more resumed the Agricultural Holdings Bill, but though members devoted half a night to it, they only struggled through one clause. The way in which the Government have conducted their business has produced a very unfavourable impression, which is quite as strongly felt among their own party as by anyone else. Parliament will rise about the 7th or the 10th of August, and for the reasons which I have already stated there is very little prospect of the Baroda affair being brought under discussion. Sir Geo. Campbell may make sufficient noise about its being dropped, to compel the Government to fix a day for debating that subject, but this is not the general expectation.

There is little further to be said about the visit of the Prince of Wales. Every effort is, I hear, being made for the Serapis to arrive in Bombay on or before the Prince's birthday, the 9th of November, and it is commonly reported here that there will be a great demonstration by school children and a Grand Levee at the Town Hall,—of which events your readers may possibly know more than I can tell you. Whether the journey from Bombay to Madras will be by rail, or ship by way of Ceylon, is more than can yet be told, but this, I believe, has been arranged, that after going to Lahore and returning to Calcutta, as mentioned in my last letter, the Prince will then cross India and embark at Bombay. There is therefore a prospect of Bombay, like Calcutta, being honoured with two visits. If His Royal Highness does not pass through the Nizam's territory on his way to Madras—that is, if he goes by ship—he will receive the Nizam at Ellora. Considering how little Parliament has devoted to the expenditure of this tour, and that not more than £20,000 or £25,000 will be spent in presents, it will, I think, surprise people how much is being done. Though there will be nothing of such great intrinsic value as diamonds and precious stones, every article will have a special appropriateness. There will be, in addition to some of the things that I have already mentioned—such as guns, clocks, carriages, watches, vases, porcelain ware, and royal portraits,—a large number of seals and signet rings bearing the Prince's Plume. There will also be a few splendid gold or silver statuettes, by Boehm, of the Prince on horseback in his uniform as an officer of Hussars. I think I mentioned that there will also be an investiture of the Star of India, but what will be of far greater importance will be the institution of a new order, belonging to the class of family orders, like that of Victoria and Albert, and those in the family of the German Emperor. Whoever of the Indian Princes receives this high distinction may claim to be a personal friend of the future King of England. The number of guns, in salute, to some of the Indian Princes will also be increased. His Royal Highness is taking intense interest in the preparations for this visit, and there is not a detail of it that escapes his observation.

I may mention among other Indian gossip that a telegram has just been received at the India Office on the subject of the Poona riots, and that it is causing a good deal of anxiety in official quarters. Mr. B. H. Ellis, who has just been promoted to the Council of India in the place of Sir George Campbell, is regarded as a great acquisition to that department. His knowledge of revenue matters supplies a very important want that has long been felt among the chiefs at Head Quarters, and the story goes, that brief as have been his labours in his new position, he has already done good service.

To day there has been the annual distribution of prizes at Cooper's Hill. There has been a great gathering of ex-Indians, and as the College is going on very successfully, I daresay that all has passed off very well. A report of the proceedings has not yet reached me.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 23RD JULY.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Montagu Maxwell Ommanney to be Colonel, vice G. H. Vesey, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alured Clarke Johnson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Ommanney. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Major Cecil Brooke Le Mesurier to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel J. G. Boothby, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Major John Andrew Price to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. Singleton, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Major Augustus Henry King, upon the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Major Richard Roynon Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel R. J. Hay, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 24th July, 1875

Captain George Bertie Benjamin Hobart, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Captain and Adjutant Harry Adair Tracey to be Major, vice Le Mesurier. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Captain and Adjutant William Strahan to be Major, vice Price. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Captain Henry John Francis Shea, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Jones. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Lieutenant Robert Powel Hare to be Captain, vice Tracey. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Lieutenant Norman Macdonald Burt, to be Captain vice Strahan. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Captain James Walker Bernard to be Adjutant, vice Tracey, promoted. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Captain Spencer Gardiner to be Adjutant, vice Strahan, promoted. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Lieutenant G. Blake Napier Martin, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant, vice H. N. Jervois, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 24th July 1875.

Royal Military College. The appointment of Lieutenant-General William Craig Elimius Napier, Colonel of the 3rd Foot, as Governor of the Royal Military College, to bear date 1st November, 1875, instead of 1st August, 1875, as sated in the Gazette of the 25th ultimo.

BREVET.

Colonel George Henry Vesey, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John George Boothy, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Singleton, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 24th July, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Bradford, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, having completed the qualifying period of service, to be Colonel. Dated 24th July, 1875.

HINC ILLÆ LACHRYMÆ!

(*Times of India.*)

WITH respect to the Secretaries to the Prince of Wales Reception Committee three-fourths of them are as well fitted for their posts as the members of the Executive, though as they did not appoint themselves they do not deserve so much praise on that score: the credit of selecting them belongs to others. But the fourth member of the Secretariat we are bound to say was and is a mistake. We have received many representations on the subject, but for reasons which can easily be understood we have been unwilling to advert to it. Unquestionably the malign influence which adds to the difficulty of procuring subscriptions is to be traced mainly to the blunder of converting into a secretary to a committee seeking the confidence of all classes of the community, a man who had made himself particularly offensive to the most numerous section of it. It is notorious that the individual to whom we refer has never lost an opportunity of insulting and vilifying his native fellow-citizens, and when he quite recently called the educated and wealthy natives "a brood of vipers" he only gave expression to the feelings of contempt and aversion with which it was well known he regarded them. To select him therefore to fill a prominent position on the present occasion was a needless outrage on the susceptibilities of the natives. What can be expected when a secretary who has just called that whole class of his fellow subjects a "brood of vipers" waits on a native gentleman and says, "Viper! I want you to give me a subscription of five thousand rupees!" The "Viper" may be excused if he flatly refuses to give anything. The refusal does not imply disloyalty: it only shows that human nature is human nature, even when covered with a dark skin. Everybody cannot be expected to show the Christian charity of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who forgave being called a wooden image last year, only to encourage his lampooner to call him an old woman yesterday. There was a singular want of tact and delicacy in selecting—or was he self selected?—the sworn foe of the native community as one of the "money-getters," when it was well-known that it was to the liberality and good-will of the natives the appeal would chiefly lie.

It is only natural that the obnoxious Secretary should resort to every expedient to throw upon others the odium of a failure to procure adequate funds—a failure which was foreseen even before the "preliminary" meeting of the Reception Committee came to an end. The facts are, however, plain enough, and if the Secretary to whom we refer be animated by a loyal desire to remove a stumbling-block and a stone of offence from the path of those who desire that the reception of the Prince should be on a scale worthy of this city, he will at once hand in his resignation.

WELL done, Thersites! You must surely feel happier now you have laid bare your black heart to the public gaze, and shown how completely you are dominated by the passions of envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. We thought we should drag you out, and prove that the *animus* which inspired all your railing in behalf of "the public at large" was a pitiful feeling of personal jealousy akin to that which the frog in the fable felt towards the bull, and likely to end for you in the same way. So you and your crew think Mr. Maclean ought to resign the office of Secretary, do you? Well, why had you not the courage to say so at the public meeting, or the meeting of the General Committee? Mr. Maclean did not desire the office. He knew absolutely nothing of the preliminary arrangements for the public meeting except that he was to move a resolution, as he had been too unwell to attend the meetings of the Committee which was appointed by the Corporation to make those arrangements. The first intimation he got of his nomination as Secretary was the announcement in the *Times of India* on the day of the public meeting. This nomination was confirmed without a dissentient voice by the public meeting, and Mr. Maclean—though he did not covet the appointment, and would probably, had he been consulted beforehand, have asked the Committee to choose somebody else—did not feel himself at liberty to decline the honour—for it is a great honour—which his fellow-citizens wished to confer upon him. He knew that he was appointed, not as editor of the *Gazette*, but as an active member of the Municipal Corporation; and, though he foresaw that he should incur much odium by accepting so prominent a position, he did not suspect that his name could do any injury to the cause he wished to serve. Nor is it the case that any injury has been done. There may be one or two natives in Bombay who regard Mr. Maclean as their personal enemy because the *Bombay Gazette* has denounced as "a brood of vipers" the educated natives who write sedition in the vernacular newspapers; but, whatever may happen now that the idea of pleading such an excuse for meanness has been maliciously suggested, no native has up to this time refused to subscribe to the Reception Fund, or given less than he otherwise would have given, because Mr. Maclean is one of the Secretaries. Possibly, loyal natives may be of opinion that a journalist who will not countenance disloyalty is not necessarily the "sworn foe" of their race. The natives at all events are subscribing freely enough; the Europeans have shown some reluctance to subscribe largely, because their purses have been heavily drained of late, and perhaps Mr. Maclean may have helped to overcome this reluctance. At any rate, so far from the subscription being "a failure," the amounts given here by both Europeans and natives contrast favourably with those given in Calcutta. The total sum subscribed up to last night was Rs. 35,000, and at least half a lac will probably be collected in Bombay, which will be as much as any one expected to get. In these circumstances Mr. Maclean does not consider that he ought to send in his resignation of an office which he did not seek. The public voice named him one of the Secretaries to the Reception Fund, and he does not think it his duty to resign at the call of an indignation meeting composed of Mr. Thersites Geary and the rest of the noble confraternity of cads who have degraded the *Times of India* to the lowest level yet reached by an English newspaper in India.

MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER SWEARS BY THE S.S. VIXEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I sincerely hope our Bombay Plimsoll will stick to his guns, and not be put down by the tremendous castigation he has received at the hands of Captain Searle and Mr. Thomas Lidbetter. I say at once that I have not seen the s.s. Vixen, but I am convinced that, if there were nothing in Major Walsh's complaint, it would have been more calmly replied to by those to whom it was addressed.

Perhaps your readers are not aware that Mr. Thomas Lidbetter is so excessively particular in his language that he absolutely refuses in a Court of Justice to take the ordinary oath which is taken without objection by Christians of every denomination, whether laymen or clergymen. Mr. Lidbetter when asked to take this oath declares that it is contrary to his religious principles to swear at all, and requires to be "solemnly affirmed" in a form of his own.

What was my astonishment to find this very gentleman, when a mere landsman dared to suggest that a ship was probably about to leave this port in a dangerous state, using language the very reverse of Parliamentary!

Believe me there is something in this, and I do trust that whenever Major Walsh sees a ship looking dangerously overloaded, he will notice it, and make Mr. Thomas Lidbetter swear again.

If the Vixen were all right this religious non-juror would have said so without an unnecessary appeal to his Satanic Majesty.—Yours, &c.,

LOOKER-ON.

AN APOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It being necessary that the following letter should appear in *your* paper as well as in the *Times of India*, I would feel much obliged if you will kindly give space to it in an early issue of your valuable journal.—Yours, &c.

NAGURDAS BUJUBHUKHANDAS.
Surat, August 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Rajcote Association accompanying an English translation of a Sanskrit ode to Serjeant Ballantine published in the *Times of India* of 23rd March last, I request the favour of your inserting the following in an early issue of your journal.

2. You are aware that the appearance of the letter was the cause that led to the cancellation of my Sanads, though, as I have often declared, I had no connection with its publication and was not in any way responsible for it. The authorities, however, interpreted the letter such as it was and such as it appeared in print, to "charge the British Government with dishonourable acts and intentions." And it being now necessary for me, as a Vakil in Kuthiawad, to make a declaration in the papers as regards the circumstances under which the *original* letter not intended to be published, was prepared and presented, I hereby* state that the hurry in which the letter was written, and the inability of the members of the association who wrote the letter to perceive, owing to their being foreigners, the full force of the language they were using, misled them into expressions that have been interpreted to contain an intention to charge the British Government with dishonourable acts and motives,"—expressions such as 'the inconsiderate and indifferent manner in which the British Government did not hesitate to treat the independent Sovereign of Baroda' and 'the obstacles which the Government attempted to throw in the way of . . . . the defence being adequately organized' and 'the real truth was different from what the Government professed to have suspected and hoped to shew.' I regret all this and solemnly disown any intention of charging the British Government with dishonourable acts and motives, and again express regret that the letter should have been so worded as to seem to charge the *Government* with these things.

3. Hoping you will do me the necessary service to insert the above in your paper—I remain, &c.

NAGURDAS BUJUBHUKHANDAS.
Surat, 11th August.

* The passages under quotation were originally in my own letters.

GUZERAT SKY RACES.—1875.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 10TH AUGUST.
SECOND DAY.

"PONY HURDLE RACE"—½ mile. Rs. 100 from the fund.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Berkley's	c h c b	Apollyon	11	0	Owner	1
Mr Spooner's	b c b	Paddy	11	0	Owner	2
Mr Mackenzie's	c h c b	Oh! My	11	0	Mr Mackenzie	3
Mr Le Favre's	g c b	Nil Desperandum	11	0	Mr Dalzell	0
Mr Dickson's	r c b	Pepper	11	0	Mr Humphrey	0

An easy race for Apollyon.

"KAIRA PURSE HANDICAP"—Value Rs. 250. R. C.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Boteler's	b a h	Buffles	10	13	Owner	1
Mr Cid's	g a h	Blue Bell	9	9	Owner	2
Mr Jones's	g a h	Doctor	10	3	Mr Berkeley	3
Capt des Barres'	g a h	Gwalior	10	7	Mr French	0
Capt Tyler's	g a h	Malabar	10	2	Mr Martin	0

Buffles won easily. A capital race for second place between Blue Bell, Doctor, and Gwalior.

"SURAT CUP"—Presented by officers of the Services in the Surat district, a steeplechase open to Arabs. Over Ahmedabad course.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Humphrey's	c h a h	Glencoe	12	0	Owner	1
Mr Walker's	b a h	Mr Winkle	11	7	Mr Mackenzie	2
Mr Cid's	g a h	Blue Bell	11	11	Owner	0

Blue Bell and Mr. Winkle cannoned against each other at the fourth fence, when both horses came to grief. Winkle, after some time, came in alone.

"COLONIAL RACE"—Rs. 200 from the fund. R. C.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Dickson's	g w g	Gaffer Grey	10	11	Mr Humphrey	1
Mr French's	b w g	Roscommon	10	11	Owner	2
Mr Cid's	b w g	Kangaroo	10	11	Mr Berkeley	3
Mr Ackworth's	c h w g	Red Gold	10	11	Mr Martin	0

This race was never in doubt: Gaffer Grey won in a canter.

THE HUNT RACE—

Mr Walker's	b a g	Hew	Owner 1
Mr M's	g a g	Bobby	Mr Berkeley 2
Mr D's	g a h	Tommy Dod	Mr Boteler 3
Mr M's	g a h	Fool of Quality	Mr S 0
Mr K's	g a h		Mr M. 0

Mr. Walker's Hew got first past the post, Bobby well up, Tommy Dod finished third.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

IN spite of the unfavourable weather there was a fair attendance on Wednesday for the return match—English v. Scotch and Irish. Several Englishmen who had intended to come did not put in an appearance, and when the English turned out to play at ½ past 6 o'clock, they had only nine men against eleven last Wednesday. The Scotch and Irish, on the other hand, had the eight players of last week with the valuable addition of Cassels and Wyer at the beginning of the game and shortly after of Dunlop also, giving a majority of two while last week the English had a majority of three. The following were the players:—

	English.	Scotch and Irish.
Back	Latham, Captain.	Campbell, Captain.
Half-backs.	Boevey Cooper Marryat	Spens Wyer Balfour.
Forwards	Roberts Russel Barton Turner Young	Cassels Dunlop Farran Forbes Hunter Murray Pirrie.

Play was begun at ½ past 6, the English winning the toss The Scoth and Irish at once played up well, pressing the English hard, and before long Spens got away with the ball, and making his way through all the English, made a splendid run in. The kick at goal was not successful, but the Scoth continued to press the English and Spens soon made another brilliant run in when the goal was beautifully kicked by Wyer. After this the English, who had throughout been playing with great spirit, succeeded in forcing the ball towards their opponents' goal and they seemed likely to get a touch down when Roberts got well away with the ball, but he could not get past the Scotch back and some exciting scrimmages followed close to touch. The English forced the Scotch to touch down in goal twice, but the ball was again driven back towards the English goal, and Spens making a third magnificent run in, another goal was kicked by Wyer. The English played up well during the whole game, but they were over-matched and the Scoth scored the only decided victory that has been gained since the international match was first played four years ago.

Later on in the season this match will be played again when there will probably be a hard fight as the English are sure to turn up in strength after their beating on Wednesday, and it is hoped that many who have not played yet this year will come forward to play either for the English or Scotch and Irish.

The play on Wednesday was good all round, but a word may be said about the style of game which the majority of men play. It is no doubt well for the half-backs to run with the ball as much as they can or for any other player who can run to do so when he gets a fair chance; but it would be much better for a man who cant push his way through his opponents or escape them to take his kick at the ball before being tackled rather than, being tackled, to have to stay where he is and have the ball down. The game would be much improved especially when there are so few forward players if there were more kicking of the ball either dribbling as done so successfully by Boevey or drop kicking as done by the backs on Wednesday.

Next Wednesday it is proposed to have Public Schools v. The World if enough public schoolmen can be got to play.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES ACT.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

A Royal Warrant has been issued promulgating the Regimental Exchanges Act. A general order states that a form of declaration will be required from officers applying for exchange promoting (? on promotion.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Fawcett, who announced the renewal of his motion for the earliest introduction of the Indian Budget, said that it would be more satisfactory if honorable members made observations on Indian matters during Session without awaiting the Budget.

THE REBELLION IN HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, 11TH AUGUST.

Turkey has resolved upon taking more vigorous measures for the repression of the insurrection in Herzegovina, and large reinforcements have been despatched against the insurgents who are being joined by bands of Dalmatians and Montenegrins.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST, AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 9th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

ADEN, 12TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Thibet, with outward Indian Mails, sailed for Bombay at 6 30 p.m. yesterday.

The s.s. Deccan, homeward bound, arrived here on Monday morning.

RECEPTION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A meeting has been held to consider the best means of giving a fitting reception to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Rs. 10,000 have been subscribed by the native merchants towards a fund for the above object. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw presided.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅝

5 per cent French Rente, 1872...... 105

Bar Silver...................... 56¼

The sum of £25,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the s.s. Coromandel.

Arrivals.—Chandos and Prince Frederick.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Puttialla.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind N. W. Ther. 79. Fall of rain 3 inches.

CARWAR, 12th August, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind W 3. Ther. 79. Bar. 29·91. Fall of rain 2 inches 61 cents.

MANGALORE, 12th August, 11-30 A.M.—Weather squally and wet. Wind S. W. Ther. max. 79, min. 74. W. B. 77. Bar. 29·78. Fall of rain 95 cents.

TUTICORIN, 12th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. moderate. Ther. 92. Bar. 29·80.

VINGORLA, 12th August, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 4 inches 67 cents.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 23RD JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Avoca, Commander T. H. Torbock, arrived in harbour this afternoon with the English Mails of the 23rd July on board. She left Suez on the 30th July, and Aden on the 5th inst. at 12·30 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr E Nash.
Captain Tauncey.
Captain McGregor.
Mr W White.
Mr W Unsworth.
Mr T McMahon.
Mr T Fox.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr S S Porter.
Major General Walker.
Mr Hullah.
Mr C T Metcalf.
Mr G Sees.
Mr A S Foster.
Mr T T Holman.
Mr E Talbot.
Mr B Cronsdale.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr E Smith.

FROM ADEN.

Captain and Mrs Butler.
Mr Motabhoy Tabelley.

COLONEL W. EARLE, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, is at present, we are told, a guest of Sir Philip Wodehouse at Gunnesh Khind.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Henry Fawcett, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Assistant Judge and Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

A DRAUGHT of the Anglo-French Submarine Tunnel Bill was to be read in the French National Assembly as urgent, immediately after the Budget debate on the subject.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar, a Paris correspondent writes to an English paper, is amusing himself in Paris, which, report says, he finds more amusing than London. He is not pestered by anti-slavery deputations or missionaries.

MR RICHEY, who has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the causes of the disturbances among the ryots of the Deccan, left Poona, we notice, with his establishment for Bheemthurree talooka on Monday last.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. Gladstone has collected his three essays—"The Vatican Decrees," "Vaticanism," "The Pope's Speeches"—and added a new preface. The volume will be published by Mr. Murray, under the title of "Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion."

IT has been rumoured, says the *Times'* Paris correspondent, in circles which are usually well informed, that the German Government has made overtures to China for the cession of the Island of Formosa. The reception of the proposal by China is, it is said, of a nature to render the arrangement very possible.

AMONG the questions asked in the House of Commons on the night of the 23rd July was one by Sir G. Jenkinson respecting the Euphrates Valley Railway. Mr. Disraeli said he would be glad to see an alternative route to India by way of a Euphrates Valley Railway, but that he would hesitate to sanction an expenditure of £10,000,000 in a foreign country on a line for which there would not be any traffic of a remunerative character.

EVERYBODY is blaming the Home Government. The *Advertiser*, a few months ago Mr. Disraeli's worshipper, hopes that next year he will not be in power. The *Post*, probably aided by its dislike of the Tenant-right Bill, denounces him. The *Times* complains of him bitterly. Even the *Standard* is mutinous. Alone among his partisans the *Hour* defends him. Mr. Plimsoll, therefore, has not hurt his cause by his violence. It is evident that he lost himself in an almost excusable passion on behalf of men who he believed were being murdered.

A MEETING was held in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 18th July, at which Mr. Bradlaugh presided to protest against the grant of public money to pay for the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He instructed the British public in the amusements of Native Princes by telling them, alluding to the Prince's visit, that the fact was that this was not a State visit but was allowed by Mr. Disraeli to be a visit to enable the Prince to share in the exciting pastimes of Indian princes, those pastimes being lion and tiger hunting, pig-sticking, and crocodile fishing.

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs an intimation that in consequence of the tendency of the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Syria to spread, and of the disease having appeared on the sea coast, the Constantinople Board of Health have decided to apply the quarantine rules to all arrivals from the seaboard of Syria, extending from Alexandretta to Saida, which have left that country since the 5th July. It is further announced that the plague has disappeared from Mesopotamia; and that in consequence of cholera having appeared in Bombay and its environs arrivals thence will be subjected to medical inspection at Bussorah before being admitted to free pratique.

THE Right Hon. Sir Francis Head, K.C.H., died at his residence at Croydon on Tuesday, June 20, in his 83rd year. Sir Francis served with the Royal Engineers at the battle of Waterloo, and retired from the army with the rank of major in 1828. In 1835 he was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, and, under great difficulties, with the aid of the militia, suppressed a rebellion, and repelled the invasion of large bodies of "sympathizers" from the United States, for which services he received the thanks of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper Canada, and was created a baronet in 1838. In 1867 he was made a privy councillor. Sir Francis was the author of several well-known works. He was in the receipt of a pension of £100 for his services to literature.

ON June 22 the new Krasnovodsk Expedition, about a thousand strong, reached the wells of Igda, in the steppe between the Caspian and Amu Darya. There General Lomakine received some Turcoman Chiefs from the south, among them Budai Verdi Khan, brother of Kaushit Khan, the Head Chief of the Merv Turcomans. These guests assured the General that though their tribes had been formerly hostile to Russia, they were now animated by feelings of friendship and sympathy. The General then ordered a small detachment to escort the engineers and other scientific members of the Expedition along the ancient bed of the Amu Darya to Sari Kamisch, where they will be met by Khivese troopers, the main force retracing its steps and proceeding farther south to visit the Russian possessions on the Lower Attreck.

THE following extract from a private letter from Simla published by the *Englishman* will be read with interest: "As you observe, Simla is very unhealthy this season, and has been so for the past two months. Cholera is very prevalent, and there have been very many more deaths from it than have been publicly announced. One newspaper puts down the number at 153 attacked, and 103 deaths; but it is not so. The natives die in heaps, and they are so bad that the Municipality have locked up all the *jàmpàns* that were for hire, and sent all the coolies to their homes at Kangra. As for the Europeans, I know of seven deaths in a few hours. How many more there have been, I cannot say; but this much I know, that the number of funerals that pass my house is most appalling. All balls and parties have been stopped owing to the epidemic. There was to have been a grand concert at the Assembly Rooms, given by the Masons; but as an accumulation of 300 to 400 *jàmpànis* for three to four hours is likely to increase the sickness, the concert has been postponed."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Mysore to the *Bangalore Examiner* says:—"There is something at this station which always seems to lead to occurrences of a sensational nature. The great topic of the day here just now seems to be the secession from the Church of Rome of Father Manuel Ignatius Coria, who was the Roman Catholic Priest in charge of the Ganjam and Palhully Churches. The Father is a native of Mangalore, and was educated in the Jesuit College in those parts. He is a well educated man and a good linguist. For some time past he had been feeling doubts about the dogmas of his Church, and finally has made an open avowal of his want of belief in the doctrines he was hitherto so zealous in promulgating. This has of course disturbed the R. C. Clergy greatly, who have used all the means in their power to bring the Father back to the fold, but without success. The Right Rev. Dr. Chevalier of Bangalore is hourly expected here in person. Father Manuel has had many interviews with the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the Chaplain of the Protestant Church at his station."

THE ship Glance, of London, which arrived in the Thames from Adelaide about the 18th July, brought intelligence of a terrible event which recently occurred at sea. On the 27th of June the Glance passed an outward-bound vessel, the Jessie Osborne, and was hailed by the captain, who reported that one of his crew had gone mad, that for five days the maniac had stationed himself aloft, and that nothing would induce him to return to deck. The madman had armed himself with a large chisel, with which he was cutting the ropes. The boatswain had tried to bring him down, but the maniac threw a block at him knocking him on to the deck and breaking his arm and leg. For the safety of his vessel and crew, the captain therefore considered it was necessary to shoot the maniac, and, after some consultation, that course was decided upon. The crew and officers of the glance were requested to act as witnesses, and in their presence the man was shot with a revolver. From the way in which he moved about the rigging three shots had to be fired before he was fatally injured. He fell dead on deck, and his body was thrown overboard.

THE state of the town of Ghajeepore is improved, apparently, as the floods which threatened are subsiding. A correspondent of a contemporary writing on the 6th instant says:—"The Civil Courts have been closed for four days, and the Opium and Collector's offices for two days, on account of the floods. The crisis is now over. The city is partly under water. Communication was carried on by boat for two days. The Jail has been saved by timely throwing a dam at the foot of the walls. The river again rose on the night of the 4th, but from the afternoon of the 5th it began to fall. The water has much receded, and the weather is now fine. The Calcutta mail which comes in at 10 P.M. was detained twelve hours in consequence of a bridge near the village Mutra having given way. Much damage to the grain market has been done by overflowing of the river, and consequently prices have risen. There is a bad odour from the shrubs and plants which were under water, this might probably cause sickness among the people. Considerable damage has been done to the crops now in the fields, especially those that are on land adjacent to the river banks."

AN important general order (says *Vanity Fair*) has been issued from the Horse Guards. It does not exactly concern strategy; it has no connection with tactics; neither does it refer to organisation. It initiates, however, a bold and comprehensive reform in the sartorial system of the army. Henceforth medals are not to be worn suspended each from its own brooch, but hung from one long bar which is to be concealed from view by the ribbons. Side by side are medals and orders to be hung from this miniature curtain rod, provided there is room. If there is not enough room, then they are to overlap. In the first case the advantage of uniformity will be secured; in the second case the soldier when he moves will be like a rattlesnake, and the noise will undoubtedly terrify the foe. Some carping critics may observe that such petty matters are beneath the attention of a Royal Commander-in-Chief. They are mistaken. A great mind is like a Nasmyth's hammer or an elephant's trunk, capable of performing equally well the heaviest and the lightest work. We rejoice, therefore, to find that the head of the British Army, in the intervals of directing the manœuvres of 20,000 men at Aldershot, can bring his genius to bear on the question of buttons—I mean medals.

THE *Exchange Gazette* of Berlin says that a "German Abyssinian Company" has been formed in that city with the object of establishing a permanent colony in the province of Shoa, in the southern portion of Abyssinia, in order to make scientific researches in unexplored parts of Africa. The ruler of the country Menelek, approves of the undertaking, and the native population is friendly to it. From Ankobar, the capital, which is about 335 kilometers from the sea, the colonists might send exploring expeditions in all directions, besides which they would be "in a most favourable position for assisting in the organization of the native troops, providing arms and other military requirements, making roads and postal communications, establishing themselves as physicians and chemists, and obtaining lucrative occupation as skilled artisans. The valuable products of the country—such as elephants' tusks, pearls, ostrich feathers, skins, wax, coffee, spices, indigo, gum arabic, india-rubber, and drugs—might be obtained by the company in exchange for European goods, and then imported into Europe." The *Gazette* adds that King Menelek is eager to introduce the advantages of civilization into his country, and that if his army were properly organized and armed on the European model it would be useful as an escort for European travellers among the savage tribes of Central Africa. The founder of the company is Herr Reugè, who is known as an African traveller and has himself visited Shoa.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON (says *Vanity Fair*) has fairly earned for himself the title of a wag by his reply to Mr. W. Holmes in the House the other evening on the subject of the pay of Majors of Artillery in India. While admitting that these officers had received no addition to their pay between the date of the Royal Warrant of the 5th July, 1872, and the 1st April, 1875, the Under Secretary for India proceeds to say that "such remuneration, in the opinion of the Government of India was adequate to the services they performed!" Lord George Hamilton did not condescend to explain how it had happened that on All Fools' Day of this particular year the concession of Majors' pay had been made to these officers, who are doing precisely the same duties as they did before that day and during the interval between it and the 5th of July above named. It is unfortunately the case that in instances of this kind it appears necessary that one officer must be sacrificed before justice can be obtained. And this is what has happened on the present occasion. An Artillery Major in India, having exhausted every channel of official communication in attempting to remove the injustice of being kept out of his Major's pay, was imprudent enough to represent the matter in the local papers. He was at once put under arrest, and his case was referred home for instructions. The result was that this unfortunate officer's name was removed from the Army List; but the glaring injustice, thus publicly proclaimed, of withholding Majors' pay from officers of that substantive rank could no longer be maintained, and this accounts for the late date on which the concession was made.

FOR many a day (says *Vanity Fair*) no such courageous decision has been given from the Bench as the judgment of Sir Robert Phillimore in Jenkins v. Cook. Mr. Jenkins is unhappy enough to have lost his faith in two doctrines which appear at all times to have given much comfort to pious souls—viz., the personality of the Devil and the eternity of Hell. The Rev. Flavel Cook was much grieved at the heresies of his parishioner, and refused to administer the sacrament to him so long as he remained unrepentant. Mr. Jenkins, with a healthy trust in English law courts, immediately sued his vicar for illegal conduct, naturally relying upon the judgment of the Privy Council in 1864, delivered by Lord Chancellor Westbury. "We are not required or at liberty"—so it ran—"to express any opinion upon the mysterious question of the eternity of final punishment, further than to say that we do not find in the formularies to which this Article refers any such distinct declaration of our Church upon the subject as to require us to condemn as penal the expression of a hope by a clergyman that even the ultimate pardon of wicked who are condemned in the day of judgment may be consistent with the will of Almighty God." Nevertheless, the Dean of Arches has dismissed the suit of Mr Jenkins with costs, and declared that according to the law of the land the plaintiff is an "evil liver"—for holding the opinions of nine out of every ten educated men. Notice of appeal was immediately given, and the judgment will certainly be reversed, or the majority of laymen be driven from the Church. Two points, however, are worth noticing in this case. Firstly, be it remembered that had Mr. Jenkins been a poor man he must have been content to put up with any affront an ignorant parish priest chose to offer him on account of his opinions. In the second place, one cannot help thinking how fine a spirit of reverence must be fostered in the minds of worshippers by the spectacle of a man being borne in triumph to the sacred table on the shoulders of attorneys. Imagine the feelings of St. Peter at being served with a *mandamus* from the Prætor's Court, commanding him (say) to bestow ordination on Simon the Sorcerer.

THE weather has been one of the most prominent topics of the week preceding the departure of the Mail. The persistent downpour of rain of the previous week had been followed in the north of England and other parts of the country by severe thunderstorms, accompanied with heavy rain and hail, and these have been succeeded in many places by floods. In the fen district, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire, the railway traffic has been seriously impeded. In the neighbourhood of Leamington the low-lying lands have been submerged for miles, and one of the Leamington bridges has been carried away. Berkshire, Oxford, Norfolk, and Birmingham have also all suffered more or less from floods. On Wednesday there was a heavy downpour of rain in the Midland and Eastern districts, and some loss of life is reported. At Churchover, near Rugby, an agricultural labourer was drowned; and at Yelvertoft an old man and his house were swept away. Reports come from several places of horses, cattle, railway embankments, and bridges succumbing to the flood waters; and at Tipton, in the Black district, the bursting of the Birmingham Canal bank interfered seriously with the operations at several iron-works and collieries. At Leicester, we are told, "the lower rooms of houses were flooded to the depth of several feet, factories had to be stopped, and streets were rendered impassable except on high conveyances. Looking through the windows at the back of the Castle (where Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Mellor are holding the assizes), and which abuts upon the canal, the country as far as one can see presents the appearance of a lake. Between Blaby, Aylestone, Whetstone, and Narborough, the country is also under water, which in some places has risen over the hedgetops, while hay and grass may be seen floating about in all directions." The crops have been much damaged. The hay crop has suffered severely, the corn has been much beaten down, and it is feared that the yield will be under the average and inferior in quality. Corn has risen 5s. a quarter in the London market, and unless the weather changes, will, it is expected, continue to rise. In London last week says the *Pall Mall Gazette* no less than 3·27 inches of rain were measured, of which 2·39 inches fell during the forty four hours ending at 7h. A.M. on the 16th. So large an amount of rain has not, it is stated, fallen in London during any week since the last in September, 1871, when 3.34 inches were measured. The mean temperature was 56·2 deg., or 6·4 deg. below the average. This cold and wet weather was accompanied by an increase in the death-rate. There were 2,203 births and 1,481 deaths registered. The births were 40 below and the deaths 8 above the average, and the annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 20·4 and 21·2 per 1,000 further rose last week to 22·4. There was an increase both in the deaths from fever and from diarrhœa over the preceding week.

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—Babajee Janoo was yesterday fined Rs. 15, by Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Constable Burns, for having cruelly illused his horse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little Mussulman boy, aged 7 years, was knocked down by a buggy driven by a Parsee in Upper Duncan Road on the 10th instant, and was so severely injured about the spine that he died shortly afterwards. No blame being attributable to the driver, a Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Babajee Ballajee was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Tookajee Babajee, with having committed the above offence, in respect of a silver waist chain, valued Rs. 50, which he had lent to him about sixteen months ago, and which he had failed to return. The case stands over until to-day.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th August, was 368, being 40 less than in the preceding week, 41 more than the total of the week ending 11th August 1874, and 52 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 243 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd August 1875 was Rs. 22,54,785; add silver received during the week Rs. 16,163; the sum of Rs. 1,14,720 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 21,56,228. There is in addition 1,94,036 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

A RESPECTABLE PARSEE THIEF.—A Parsee named Rustomjee Dadabhoy was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, by his father's tenant, for having stolen three sarees belonging to her. The prisoner, it appears, had taken them to recoup himself for some money he had lent to the plaintiff, who had not repaid the loan on demand. His Worship, Mr. Nana Morojee, sentenced the prisoner to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A young Hindoo female, aged 14, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Dhobie Talao Tank on the 10th instant. From her husband's evidence given at an inquest held on the following day, it appears that when she brought him his food, on the morning of the 10th at his place of business, it was badly cooked and he could not eat it. On his return home in the evening, he beat her with a stick, and she afterwards fled from the house and drowned herself. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A PETTY SESSION COURT was held at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before W. Webb, Esq., H. Morland, Esq., and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote. The only business transacted was the part hearing of an appeal made by Mr. Eduljee Aderjee Homjee against an offer of compensation made to him by the Municipal Commissioner for a piece of land (30+41 square yards) situated in Oomercarry lower road. Mr. Thakordass appeared for the appellant and Mr. McKinnon for the Municipal Commissioner. The matter stands over until Thursday next.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Nanooram Goculchund obtained a summons yesterday from the presiding Magistrate of the Fort Police Court, against Govindram Soyvoiram, whom he charged with the above offence. He said that some time ago the accused obtained from him a quantity of gorochundun (sandalwood), saying that he would consign it to China, where it would realize a good price. From information received by the plaintiff, he was led to believe that the accused had not sent the goods named to China, but had realized their local value, and applied the funds so obtained to his own use.

ACCIDENTS.—The old saying that misfortunes never come singly, is applicable to accidents and other things as well as to misfortunes. As an instance of this, three accidents occurred in connection with the tram-cars yesterday, being the first which have taken place for a long time back. Two coolies employed by the company were run over by buggies, in different parts of the town, each one sustaining, however, only some slight injuries to one foot; and a Banian who jumped off one of the cars, rather too hastily, paid for his recklessness, with a severe fall and a disfigured face. Shortly after these slight mishaps, a car got off the line in Abdool Raymon Street, and a temporary block occurred in consequence.

THE "SHABBY GENTEEL."—Nothing can be more amusing than to see the Shabby Genteel "gentlemen" who are every now and then brought before the Police Magistrates for neglecting or refusing to pay their buggy hire. Their well cut coats, and neat watch chains, &c., suggest the idea that they live on credit, and the difficulties they experience in meeting a buggy-walla's demand for a rupee, suggests the idea that one would not rise quite satisfied after partaking of the dinner which such would-be swells usually enjoy at home. A case is now pending, we are informed, in which an individual who probably terms himself an officer and a gentleman, is sued by a buggywalla for a small sum, which the defendant most likely spends more than twice a week on hair oil and eau-de-cologne.

SIR COWASJEE'S BENEVOLENCE.—The Secretary to the Indo-British Institution writes to us as follows:—"At a recent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, the Secretary reported to that body a fresh instance of the liberality of our benevolent fellow-citizen, Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer. It having been brought to the latter's notice that the school funds were lately so low that the mess contractor's bill for the previous month remained unsettled, he most generously forwarded a cheque for the amount required—namely, three hundred rupees. I need scarcely add that a resolution was passed cordially thanking Sir Cowasjee for his very opportune help. I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the circumstance, as it affords a proof, if that were needed, of the unsectarian character of our Parsee townsman's benevolence, and of his readiness to help, as well our humbler charities as undertakings more prominently before the public."

ILLICIT SALE OF EUROPE SPIRITS.—Our readers have not yet probably forgotten this case in which the defendant Cowasjee Dorabjee was adjudged by the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to a fine of Rs. 500, in default to six months' simple imprisonment, under Act III. of 1852, for the illicit sale of Europe spirits to European officers and to the regimental canteens without a licence as required by the Act. The defendant appealed to Government to have the fine remitted. The result of his petition is that the sentence of the Magistrate has been confirmed. The Government passed on the petition the following Resolution:—"Petitioner to be informed that having read the proceedings of the Cantonment Magistrate, His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no cause for interference. The Cantonment Magistrate was authorized by Government Notification of 28th July 1873, published at page 638 of *Government Gazette* for 1873, to exercise the necessary powers of a Deputy Collector for offences against the abkari laws, and the evidence most conclusively proved the charge while the petitioner himself abstained from offering any defence."

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE CITY MUNICIPALITY.—On Tuesday afternoon a general meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held at the Municipal Office, under the presidency of Gerard Norman, Esq. At this meeting it was resolved to tax four-wheeled carriages at one rupee per mensem, and two wheeled carriages at 8 annas per mensem, bullock-carts at four annas per mensem, and six annas a month for bundees. It was also resolved to charge on head loads, on articles such as piece-goods, sugar, jagree, iron sheets, brass, &c.—*Poona Observer*, August 12.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Dr. Davidson was summoned yesterday morning about 2 o'clock to see a gentleman sick at the Napier Hotel, and got into a tonga at the hotel to drive to the Sassoon Hospital for some medicine. He told the driver to push on fast, who, when he put on the spurt, turned some angle of the road just near the hospital and threw Dr. Davidson clean out. The Doctor has fractured his leg. Dr. Simpson was sent for, and remained in attendance from 3 A.M. till 10. Dr. Davidson is, we are glad to state, much better now.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
August 11th,	Wednesday	0 67	1 48	0 69
" 12th,	Thursday.........	no return	0 40	no return
		0 67	1 88	0 69
Previously Registered		44 08	37 83	50 12
Total fall up to date.		44 75	39 71	50 81

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUGUST 12.

[Before GUNPUTRAO BHASKER, Esq.]

KOTUMULL DOOLAMULL V S. STRONG.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 30 for Delhi work sold to the defendant, who is a barrister-at-law, by the plaintiff.

The defendant not appearing, an *ex parte* judgment was entered for the plaintiff for the full amount.

PILOTS' CLAIMS AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

DAVID JOLLEY AND OTHERS V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOMBAY PORT.

JUDGMENT in this case was given by Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The suit was brought by David Jolley and eleven other pilots of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all others who have been members of the Bombay Pilotage Service since 11th April 1868, to recover Rs. 70,000, surplus monies belonging to them out of the Port fund, and also for an account of certain monies due to them. Since the 11th April 1868, 17 pilots have left the service and 5 are deceased, so that the total number of those interested in the suit, including the heirs of the deceased pilots, was 34. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State; and Mr. Starling and Mr Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, appeared for the Port Trustees.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, stated the nature of the suit and the pleadings. The Secretary of State submitted he was only a stakeholder. The Port Trustees did not admit they had funds in their hands applicable to satisfy this claim, but on the contrary they alleged a deficit against the pilots of Rs. 10,278. It was admitted by counsel both for the plaintiffs and defendants that the question really was what was the proper construction of the scheme. His Lordship concurred with them that almost all the points at issue must be determined by a construction of that scheme. His Lordship referred at great length to the proposals for a change of the pilotage system and to the scheme that was sanctioned in its stead; to the Government letter of 27th April 1866, and the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, dated 27th June 1866, expressing an opinion that the number of shares retained by the Board was too large; to several Government letters of a subsequent date; and to a minute by Captain Henry, which had the full concurrence of the Board. The sanction of Government having been obtained, the Harbour and Pilotage Board took steps to obtain three schooners. Captain Morland was asked to send instructions to Captain Aylesbury to superintend the construction of the schooners; and the specification by Roydon and Sons, of Liverpool, was accepted by the Board. The cost of each schooner was to be £3,900, and the whole of the materials and workmanship were to be of the best quality and finish. The schooners arrived in Bombay early in 1868. Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder H. M. Dockyard, was appointed with others to survey and report; and the survey report stated that the vessels, in the state in which they then were, could not have ridden out the monsoon. The scheme came into operation on the 11th April 1868, but before that the pilots had objected to the smallness of the number of shares assigned to them. By a resolution of the Board, five more shares were given them. Government never sanctioned the grant, but the accounts were framed on the ground of those five shares being the pilots'; and it was not reasonable in the defendants' counsel now to ask to have those shares back. Looking at the accounts and extensive repairs made to the schooners, which had been all debited to the pilots, his Lordship remarked the first question was whether the schooners were well built. In his Lordship's opinion, the evidence was perfectly conclusive that they were not what they should have been. Mr. Walke stated that the elm planking was inferior, and so too the pine-wood bulwarks. The evidence as to the pine-wood seemed to be perfectly true, and if so, showed that the builders had used old wood and painted it over. Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia said he had not seen worse constructed vessels than these in his life. Mr. T. P. H. Jones, a singularly intelligent witness, said the schooners were decidedly not well constructed, and further that "Roydon and Sons are well known as building bad ships since their father died ten years ago." The evidence of Mr. Hill was that "the schooners were not properly built when they arrived, and that made necessary extensive repairs." The evidence of Mr. Jolley, a singularly disinterested witness, as he left pilotage service on 30th June 1868, and of other pilot witnesses, who all appeared to be very intelligent men, was to the same effect. A letter from Captain Alesbury arrived during the hearing, suggesting that the defects in the schooners arose in consequence of want of care of the pilots. This letter seemed to have influenced both Captain Henry and Captain Morland; and leave was therefore given to the plaintiffs to call evidence to rebut this suggestion. Mr. Walke and Mr. Hill were called to rebut; and both were perfectly trustworthy witnesses. Mr. Walke proved that bad materials had been used in the bulwarks: he found points of composition nails in the bulwarks, a conclusive proof that not only bad wood but old wood, painted over, had been used. Now in the account, a charge of Rs. 37 860 had been made against the pilots for repairs about three years after the schooners were built besides previous repairs; and now again repairs, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 9,500 per schooner, were required to be made to the three vessels. His Lordship had come to the clear conclusion that these vessels were not of so good a description as the Board had agreed to purchase. Soon after April 1868, the Abyssinian Expedition returned, and the pilots, working day and night, earned a larger amount than they otherwise would have done, and thus the nucleus of the fund was created. The next question for determination was, what is the true construction of the scheme? The five shares, it was contended for the defendants, were given as a matter of grace; and it was stated that the balance to the credit of the pilots was expended in anticipation. The schooners were built in 1867 and ought to have lasted at least twenty years; whereas the Board narrowed the repayment of the cost of the vessels to ten years only. There was no evidence to show that the repairs on the arrival of the schooners, were done at the request of the pilots. His Lordship was clearly of opinion that ordinary repairs only were contemplated, and that the pilots were not bound to pay for the extraordinary repairs which had been made. The Board was bound to pay for the repairs, which were rendered necessary owing to the faulty construction of the vessels. Then as to insurance, if the Board chose to insure the vessels, his Lordship thought they must pay for it out of their own monies. In February 1872, the pilot fund was transferred to the Port Trustees. The sum transferred was Rs. 53,105, while the 15 shares from April 1868 to December 1872 amounted to Rs. 1,55,000. The Port Trust Act had not, in his Lordship's opinion, interfered with the rights of the plaintiffs and it did not extinguish their rights in any way; while by the account annexed to the written statement, the Port Trustees appeared to have operated on the pilots' fund. Under these circumstances, and the view he took of the case, his Lordship proceeded to read the findings; which were in the main recorded in favour of the plaintiffs. A decree was passed for the plaintiffs for an account as prayed for in the plaint. His Lordship had considerable doubts as to whether the Port Trustees ought not to pay the costs; but as they held property in trust, and as it was impossible to say it was not a fit case for the opinion of the court to be obtained, his Lordship ordered that the costs of all parties should come out of the fund now in the hands of the Accountant General. Parties to agree on a special commissioner to take the accounts. Further directions reserved, with liberty to apply.

A full report of the judgment will be given in an early issue of our paper. It is calculated that the pilots concerned will gain something like £1,000 each by this judgment.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 4th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River continues high. Terrific storm at Dadu on 18th ultimo with heavy rain; much damage. Fever and catarrh prevalent. Agricultural prospects fair.

Shikarpur.—Want of water in Mirpur taluka. River 14 feet 11 inches, 8 inches higher than last year.

Hyderabad.—Canals well supplied. Weather very cool. High winds. Fever and colds rather prevalent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Khariff operations continue; water-supply abundant.

Ahmedabad.—Rain ·12; total 6·74. Crops well.

Khaira.—Rain ·92; total 17·94. Agricultural prospects good; transplantation of rice progressing. Cholera cases 23, deaths 15.

Surat.—Rain 1·58; total 29.29.

Broach.—Rain ·72; total 36.45. Cholera slight. Low land crops slightly injured by rain, others thriving.

Khandeish.—Kharif crops healthy except in 3 talukas Cotton plants satisfactory. Cholera abating; cases 804. deaths 347.

Nasik.—Rain 1·12; total 23·12. Prospects favourable. Cholera continues slightly.

Tanna.—Rain 4·86; total 74·75. Transplantation of crops continues. Cholera slightly prevalent in 7 talukas; one fatal case at Tanna.

Poona.—Rain ·63; total 24·83. Sowing progressing. Cholera continues.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 2; total 3·73. Sowing generally progressing. Cholera continues, except in Kopargaum; increasing again in three talukas.

Sholapur.—Rain 30; total 8 65. Cholera continues.

Sattara.—Rain 3·19; total 26·79. State of crops same as before. Bajri sowing progressing. Cholera generally prevalent, except in Patan.

Belgaum.—Rain 1 7; total 42. Cholera in two talukas.

Dharwar.—Rain ·38; total 19·90. Kharifc rops good. Black-soil talukas require rain.

Kanara.—Rain at Carwar 2½ inches; total 72½. Crops good.

Kaladghi.—Rain ·89; total 9·22. Kharif already sown generally well.

Rajkote.—Rain ·24; total 5·94.

Wudhwan.—Rian 1; total 8·17. Crops good.

Baroda.—Rain ·99. Kharif and cotton crops healthy. Public health good.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant.) Rain 3·31. Cholera slightly prevailing in Alibag and in the neighbourhood of Pen. Transplantation of crops continues.

Rutnagherry.—(Report for the week ending 27th ultimo. Rain 6·7. Transplantation of rice crops finished. Excess of rain has washed away rice plants in several fields in Peta Lanja.

General Remarks.—Cholera generally decreasing; more rain required in some districts. Height of river in Sind satisfactory.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY THERETO.

A MEMORIAL similar to the one below has we hear been forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Bombay Civil Service.

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned members of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service serving in Bengal.

Respectfully sheweth: That your Memorialists are members of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service.

2. That by the 33 Geo. III., Cap. 52, Section 57, it was enacted that all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places, or employments in the East India Company's Civil Service in India, should be filled up from amongst the Civil Servants of the Presidency wherein such vacancies should happen, and not otherwise.

3. That these provisions were in force when Her Gracious Majesty the Queen determined on governing India in her own name, and it was provided by the 21 and 22 of Vic., Cap. 106, sections 30, 32, and 64, that the laws then in force regarding India should be binding on the Secretary of State in Council, and that all appointments to offices, commands, and employments in India, and all promotions which by law or under any regulations or usage or custom were then made by any authority in India, should continue to be made subject to the qualifications, conditions, and restrictions then affecting such appointments; and further, that such persons only as had been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners should be appointed to the Civil Service.

4. That in 1859 the Civil Service Commissioners published, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and for the avowed purpose of making known to the public the nature and value of the prizes held out to them in India, a list of appointments then held by members of the Civil Service, together with a statement of the salaries attached to those offices, and of the periods of service at which, according to the average of past years, officers might expect to attain the several grades of appointments in the service. Your Memorialists invite your Lordship's attention to the following extracts from the Commissioner's report to Her Majesty:—

"The emoluments of a writership, which are briefly described on the next page, the steady advancement in the service of those who devote themselves to it with zeal and perseverance, the infinite opportunities of public usefulness which it presents, the dignity, honour, and influence of the positions to which it may not improbably lead, and the liberal and judicious provisions for retirement at a moderate age, all render the Indian Civil Service a career full of interest and of pecuniary advantage. Considering the wide range of age presented for candidates, that no particular course of special duties is required for the first examination, and, in fact, that any one well prepared to take high honours at any of the principal English or Irish Universities has a good chance of success, and that his attempt to obtain one of these numerous prizes even if successful, would hardly at all interfere with his accademical progress, we feel convinced that when this system of competitive examinations for the East India Civil Service is generally made known and fully understood, the temptations thus held out will draw away many young university men from the severe and uncertain competition of the Bar, the moderate expectations of the Church, and still more from the laborious future which the various employments of a scholastic nature hold out."

* * * * *

"It will be a source of great satisfaction to us, if by thus making public the numbers, value, and importance of the writerships offered for competition, by pointing out the liberal and just regulations under which the competition is to take place, and by giving all the information in our power with respect to the nature of the examinations, as illustrated by the papers which have been set and by the marks obtained, we shall excite further interest in this important subject at the universities and with the public; and if we shall induce young men of talent, industry, and good education to consider whether these qualities and advantages can be turned to better account than by entering a service both honourable and useful, and in which merit cannot fail of obtaining just reward."

5. That in 1861, and Act (24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 54,) was passed, which declared that to meet the exigencies of the State, persons, other than Covenanted officers, might be appointed to posts hitherto exclusively reserved by the law for the members of the Civil Service. That this Act, while it constituted a departure from the assurances upon which those of your Memorialists who had joined the service or passed the Entrance Examination before January 1862 had relied, did not give rise to serious apprehension on their part, in as much as it was apparent from the preamble that the Act was intended to provide against the possibility of the members of the Civil Service being numerically insufficient to fill up the appointments reserved to them by law, as had been the case at the time of the mutiny of 1857.

6. That in 1870, a further Act, 33 Vic., Cap. 3, was passed, which, though primarily for other purposes, authorized, by its last section, the direct admission of natives of India to appointments previously held by members of the Bengal Civil Service. That while the form of the Act of 1861 was a sufficient guarantee that no appreciable loss would be caused by it to the members of the Civil Service, the Act of 1870, if considered alone, was sufficient to raise among the members of that Service great apprehension and uneasiness as regards their future prospects.

7. But that your Memorialists, trusting to the assurances held out to them on the authority of the Secretary of State, and to the strong opinions recorded in Her Majesty's Indian Council on the Draft Bill of 1861, and believing that it was not the intention of Parliament that the pledges, by which officers for many years past had been induced to enter the Indian Civil Service, should be broken; have remained secure and unshaken in their belief in the good faith and just dealing of Government.

8. That they have now, however, learnt from the Government of India that rules under the Act of 1870 for the admission of natives of India to appointments hitherto exclusively held by members of the Civil Service are under your Lordship's consideration; and they understand that the transfer of some of the more highly-prized appointments from the service to which they belong is contemplated.

9. That they desire to offer no objection to natives of India being placed in such positions as Her Majesty may think fit; but they respectfully pray your Lordship that if the rules under the Act of 1870 are to take effect during the term of their service, the change may be made in such a way as to ensure your Memorialists from loss and Her Majesty's Government from all appearance of harsh dealing or of broken faith.

10. In claiming favourable consideration for this their prayer, your Memorialists would remind your Lordship of the great deterioration in the condition and prospects of the Service which has taken place since they entered it; that salaries have decreased even since their publication by the Civil Service Commissioners, not less than eleven per cent., and within the last twenty-five years their purchasing power has diminished fifty per cent.*; and that the stagnation in promotion, which has formed the subject of former memorials, continues, and must continue, until decisive measures are adopted to quicken the promotion of the senior members of the service by appointing them, and not junior officers only, to posts in the Political Department and in Non-Regulation Provinces, or by holding forth to them, as has been done in the case of military officers some additional inducement in the way of pension or otherwise, to accelerate their retirement.

11. Your Memorialists approach Her Majesty's Government with an assurance with their fidelity, of their earnest desire to perform their duties, and conscientiously to carry out the terms for which they have covenanted; they respectfully urge on your Lordship that having devoted their lives to employment in a distant and an unhealthy country, they depend entirely on the conditions upon which they entered the Indian Service being equitably carried out; and they venture to hope that your Lordship having taken into consideration their claims, the promises which have been held out to them, and their present condition, will favourably consider their prayer.

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* See the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East India Finance by Mr. E. F. Harrison, Comptroller-General to the Government of India.

Public, No. 68.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

INDIA OFFICE LONDON,
27th May 1875.

MY LORD,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated the 25th March, No. 19 of 1875, transmitting a memorial by certain members of the Bengal Civil Service on the subject of the proposed admission, under Section 6 of the 33rd Victoria, Cap. 3, of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, has been considered by me in Council.

2. On this memorial, I have to observe that, when the pleasure of Parliament has once been declared on a matter of Indian administration, the action of the Indian Government in both its branches becomes simply Ministerial, and thus an imperative duty has been thrown on the Secretary of State in Council and on the Government of India to frame rules under Section 6 of the Statute, 33 Victoria, Cap. 3. At the same time I have no reason whatever to suppose, and I should myself be sorry to think, that Parliament intended by these provisions to inflict any material injury on the interests of the distinguished service to which the memorialists belong. On the contrary, the enactment to which they call my attention may have the effect of putting an end to much cavil and complaint.

3. The memorialists must be aware that great and remarkable as have been the services rendered to the State by the privileged body of which they are members, yet there has always existed a feeling that the position of that body was in some degree antagonistic to what many regarded as the just claims of natives of proved merit. I trust that they will, on reflection, consider that the measure passed by Parliament was as little hostile to their interests as a due appreciation of conflicting claims could permit, and that in effect their position will be strengthened by its exactment. The rules which have received my sanction secure that position by sufficient safeguards, and I believe the practical result will be that the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, otherwise than by competition, will not effect in any material degree the interests of the existing members of the Bengal Civil Service. The interests of future members may be further guarded by a proper adjustment of the number of appointments thrown open to public competition.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) SALISBURY.

SHOOTING A LEOPARD IN A LAHORE GARDEN.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

AT about 11 o'clock A. M. on the 5th instant the gardener of the old garden of Wazir Ali, situated on the Mall close to the Bhati Gate of the city, reported to the Deputy Commissioner that there was a wild leopard in the garden which had attacked him. The Deputy Commissioner called on a well-known sportsman, the Government Advocate, whose aid is always called in when district officers are in difficulties, to put an end to the animal's peregrinations, and also on the arrival of the Police officers at Kutchery, set them on the scent. The two latter officers, armed with a couple of those murderous weapons, Police carbines, and a gun borrowed from the Sheriff of the Court, started off at once to the spot, which is about a quarter of a mile from the court house, just opposite Mela Ram's palatial residence. On arrival they found that the best part of the city population, as far as boys, old women and children can be so termed, had surrounded the garden. A Policeman who had boldly gone in with a naked sword, to dare the intruder to single combat, ignominiously returned with his hands and legs well scratched by the claws of the leopard, who had pounced upon him before he could use his sword. Major Menzies went round to the right, and Mr. Hastings to the left, along the walls of the garden, which, being thickly wooded, rendered an advance into it, in their opinion, having such inferior weapons in their hands, injudicious. Mr. Hastings was fortunate enough, when creeping along the road under a low tree, to have the enemy pointed out to him, and was about to take as good a shot as the Police carbine, deficient as it was of any backsight, admitted of, when several natives came up behind him and attracted the attention of the animal, which at once came straight at the party with a roar. Mr. Hastings fired but without fatal effect though it was afterwards found the bullet had taken effect in the left hind foot. The leopard came with a rush, and on Mr. Hastings turning round to take his second carbine, he found his followers had bolted, so just as the leopard topped the wall he turned to the right to avoid it and was tripped up by a chuprassie who was bolting and fell flat on the ground. The leopard fastened on to the right arm of the chuprassie, laying bare the muscle, and man and beast rolling over and over, thereby preventing Major Menzies, who had run round, from firing. The animal with a bound was over the wall into the garden before the latter officer could with safety to the numerous natives, who were hollowing round the place, fire at him. Having returned under cover the leopard remained *en perdu* while the two Police officers tried every means to make him break cover, but without effect. A shot was fired by Major Menzies into a mass of creepers under which the animal was supposed to have gone, but without any effect. Just then Mr. Justice Campbell arrived with a double barreled rifle, and Mr. Plowden with an express rifle followed and took up the attack, but nothing would induce the animal to move. At last two men, a constable and a coolie went in and stirred up the mass of creepers into which Major Menzies had fired, when out the leopard sprang, and with a roar attacked them, clawing both freely about the body, but none of the sportsmen were able to pot him. It then bolted into the opposite corner of the garden under a vine and was safe from any shot. He was induced to break from this by a shower of bricks and returned to the corner in which Mr. Hastings had first seen him. Major Menzies and Mr. Plowden had assumed an elevated position on the roof of a hut to the west of the garden just above the vine, and were anxiously peering through the thick foliage to obtain a shot, but were unable to do so. At last Mr. Justice Campbell, weary of walking round and round the garden, waiting for an elephant and dogs, boldly advanced into the centre of the garden, and was fortunate enough to catch a sight of the leopard, he fired one barrel at him but missed. The leopard with a roar rushed on him, putting to flight all his followers, but our worthy and respected Judge, calmly awaiting his attack, fired barrel No. 2, as the animal sprang, and sent a bullet crashing through his brain, and thus placed him *hors de combat* for good and all. The animal was so close that in being struck, and thereby hurled backwards as it were, its tail struck Mr. Campbell in the chest. When measured it was found to be 7 ft. 2 in., from tip of nose to tip of tail, the tail being 2 ft. 8 in. in length. It was a male and full grown, in the prime of his strength, having for many months past wandered over the Forest Rukh close to the Ravi bridge, from which it is supposed the high floods had driven it to seek other shelter. While this exciting shikar was going on, the office of the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, which adjoins the garden, and in which Major Lambert and the office clerks were then at work, had virtually to stand a siege with barricaded doors and windows against the intrusion both of the leopard and crowd. We could not but pity the occupants who, barred in as they were, depended on the punkah coolies outside for a little alleviation of the stifling heat, and who were now and then deprived of this even, when the punkah coolies decamped on hearing the roaring of the infuriated animal. Any attempt on their part to break cover was rendered futile by the pressure of the crowd without, and we can but congratulate the defenders of the office on having escaped a repetition of the old Black Hole tragedy.

PICKINGS FROM THE INDIAN CHARIVARI—AUGUST 6.

Tooth-drawing is termed Dental Surgery, except when then the wrong tooth is drawn, when it is Accidental.

Procrastination may be the thief of time, but you won't get a hard-worked office man to convict that thief.

If you believe in a Merciful Providence it is difficult to account for the rascally sermons one is generally condemned to listen to.

Some foolish person once said, "Never leave till to-morrow what can be done to-day." This is absolute folly. Why burden to-day unnecessarily; surely it would be wiser never to do to-day what can be left till to-morrow, and if you are cut off in the night you die with the sublime feeling of having left somebody else to do the work.

NATIVE PROGRESS.

Baboo (loq.) "Sar, I am glad for seeing facial development of your countinence, therefore you must make congratulation for me."

Englishman. "Very happy Baboo; what's the matter?"

Baboo. "There have been increase in my domestic occurrence."

Englishman. "I really don't understand you."

Baboo. "Sar, my wife little boy have got, therefore must put in Newspaper—*Delhi Gazette* Re 1, *Pioneer* Rs. 2, 'wife of Norbin Chunder Ghose of Boy—No Cards!!!'"

PICKINGS FROM THE ORIENTAL FIGARO—AUGUST 7.

AN OFFICIAL-LIQUID-HATER.—The chairman of a teetotal association.

IF a juvenile upset a seat in Calcutta Cathedral, can he be said to have attacked the forms of the church?

POOR WHITES

No. I.—What are you doing here?
No. II.—Blacking my face in order to get employment in the Railway Service.

FRATERNAL DIALOGUE

PRINCE OF WALES TO DUKE OF EDINBURGH:—How confoundedly unfortunate we are in the choice of our friends—yours make your wife jealous and mine disgrace me.

THE CALCUTTA PANTHEON.

1ST FRIEND:—This "PANTHEON" of CARO's is simply disgusting.
2ND FRIEND:—Are you in it?
1ST FRIEND:—Dash it! no, I'm left out.
2ND FRIEND:—Ah, well, I think it very good—I'm in it.

CONGRATULATION ON A HAPPY RETURN.

Lord Northbrook.—Hallo! Sir Douglas, is that the last fashion in boots?
Sir Douglas.—Yes, what do you think of them?
Lord Northbrook.—They have at least this advantage, that they can easily be removed.

A BAND of missionaries were sent out to discover the lost tribes of the house of Israel, and on their return a certain nobleman was requested to take the chair at a meeting at which they were to give in their report. The nobleman gracefully acceded to their request in the following words:—

"I take" "a great interest in your researches, gentlemen. The fact is I have borrowed money from all the Jews now known, and if you can find a new set I shall feel very much obliged."

A GOOD civilised example has been set by the Editorial Secretary of the *Press*, and a writer in *Figaro* in Belgium fighting a duel. "The latter was slightly wounded in the chest and arm." If the writing arm were injured, the injury might not have been "slight," we should think. Mr. Blanchard lately succeeded in injuring the *Times of India* in the *chest* only. Next time, if ever a dispute arises in Bombay between any of the editors, we recommend a trial of the Belgium method as being more likely to be efficacious, and certainly less boring to the public.

H.

QUOTH Cockney 'Arry to a friend,
"Just see I've been and done it,
"I've lost the locket, from my chain
That 'ad my 'nitial on it."

Replied his waggish friend, "I can't
"See how that locket could be saved;
"You must have *dropped it*, since you say
"There was an H on it engraved."

GAZETTE NEWS.

MILITARY.—It is reported in well-informed circles at Home that a certain well-known officer of twenty years' *standing* is at length about to seek a *seat* in the House of Commons.

NAVAL.—A young cadet of noble birth, whose name for obvious reasons we suppress, has applied to us for information as to the "proper channel in which to seek advancement in the navy. We have of course directed him to the English Channel.

ANCIENT PROVERBS AND THEIR MODERN APPLICATION.

Cleanliness is next to godliness.—And it is as near as most folks get.

A great dowry is a bed-full of trouble.—On the strength of this a friend of ours refused a lakh of rupees when he married his charming bride and he has regretted it ever since.

Agues come on horseback and go away on foot.—We lately knew of an instance of this principle being exceeded by Sheriff's officers, who came by railway, and would not go away at all.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Pioneer*, describing a lady's dinner robe, says: "It may seem confused that it should be composed of three colours, and of silk, satin crepe, and lace. But all are so blended, so folded, so charmingly dove-tailed into each other, that the eye ranges delighted over the robe, and is already in a sensuous state of admiration. when the prospect culminates in the rounded neck and charming face which crown the graceful toilette. Nor is it expensive, for probably thirty or forty pounds might purchase such a one." Expensive! We should rather think not. A "rounded neck," a "charming face," and a "graceful toilette," if purchasable at all, would not be dear at any price. Ah! the *Pioneer* is blessed, indeed, in its correspondents, both London and Paris.

WE lately remarked that the *Times of India* invariably indulged in the peculiar habit of calling the railroad the "iron road"! Now with reference to the intention of the Bombay Masons to receive the Prince of Wales in state, it says: "A magnificent ceremonial is being arranged, and all who are not Masons are to be pitied, they will not see the best part of the *tamasha* which will brighten the approaching November on the page of universal history. A flash of tamed lightning has conveyed to His Royal Highness an intimation of the honour intended him; an answering flash has communicated the joy there at of our coming guest." Query—whether is it easier to say "a flash of tamed lightning" or, as in ordinary language, a *telegram*?

THERE are various shades and degrees of forensic eloquence, as the following elegant speech, delivered by a Kentucky advocate in defence of a client charged with stealing a hank of yarn, will clearly prove:—

Gentlemen of the jury, do you think my client, Thomas Flinn, of Muddy Creek and Mississippi, would be guilty o'stealin's hank o'cotting yarn? Gentlemen of the jury, I reckon not—I s'pose not. By no means, gentlemen—not at all. He are not guilty. Tom Flinn! Good heavens, gentlemen, you all know Tom Flinn; and, on honour now, gentlemen—do you think he'd do it? No gentlemen I s'pose not—I reckon not. Thomas Flinn! Why, great snakes and alligators! Thom's a whole team on Muddy Creek, and house to let. And do you think he'd sneak off with a miserable hank o' cotting yarn? Well, gentlemen, I reckon not—I s'pose not. When the wolves was a howlin, gentlemen, on the mountains o'Kentucky and Napoleon were a fightin' the battles o'Europe—do you think, gentlemen, that my client, Mr. Thomas Flinn, gentlemen, could be guilty o'hookin'—yes, hookin, gentlemen—that pit ful,low, mean hank o' cotting yarn? On possible Gentlemen, I reckon not—I s'pose not. Tom Flinn; gentlemen, I reckon, I know my client, he's got the fastest nag and purtiest sister, gentlemen, in all Muddy Creek and Mississippi. That, gentlemen are a fact. Yes, gentlemen, that are a fact, you kin bet on that gentlemen Yes, gentlemen you kin bet your bones on that; how, 'pon my honer, gentlemen, do you think he are guilty? Gentlemen I reckon not—I s'pose not. Why, gentlemen of this jury, my client Thomas Flinn, am no more guilty o'stealin' that are hank o' cotting yarn that a road are got a tail—yes, a tail, gentleman! Than a toad are got a tail!" Verdict for defendant—case dismissed. Court adjourned.

WE wonder whether it would much avail Figaro to cultivate acquaintance with the writer of the "whims of the week," in the *Times of India*. This individual generally contrives to keep that journal supplied with excellent matter, though, why it should come under the head of "whims," he is at a loss to discover. What he writes is neither whimsical nor original, as witness the following. He says that

Of late years the celebration of St. Andrew's Day in India has not been carried out with so much enthusiasm as it used to be in "Auld Lang Syne." * * * In looking over some numbers of the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal published in beginning of the present century, I stumbled across a song composed and sung at a St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta sixty years ago. It is so good that I cannot help quoting it, and it may help to revive the old enthusiasm which prevailed before Fair Dholera and Manchester were loved so madly as they are now. Here it is:—

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
"An' never brought to mind;
"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
"An' days o' lang syne.
"For auld lang syne, &c."

We give but one verse of this song, lest our readers should fancy we are hoaxing them. What we admire chiefly is the impudence of the writer of these "whims." "Auld Lang Syne" is a song we recollect to have heard, we do not exactly remember how many yeas ago, but certainly before we were out of our first decade, yet this writer just "stumbled across" it only a short while ago when "looking over some numbers of the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal"! It was not long since remarked that Moody and Sankey were making a fortune rapidly by possessing cheeks of brass, but we know of some one else who has more brass on each of his cheeks than Moody and Sankey together.

ONE of Sir Richard Temples most prominent feelings is probably "save me from my friends." Some ridiculous story or speech is continually being made about him, which, if he notices, it must only be to smile at or despise it. Sir Richard Temple is a scholar, a man of sense, a man of the world, an energetic statesman, and above all, no fool in any sense; and yet he might be the reverse of all this if the silly practices, ideas often attributed to him in a spirit of compliment, were true. The latest instance of this, we have noticed, is in the *Englishman* of last Saturday. After stating that Sir Richard Temple would preside over the meeting for the consideration of the proper arrangements for the Prince of Wales' visit, it goes on to say, "and with his characteristic energy he will start from the meeting on his visit to Jessore?"

Now, from this it would almost appear as if it were Sir Richard Temple who wished notice to be drawn to his wonderful energy, and to the fact that not a moment more could be spared from the necessities of Jessore. As if in reality it matters two straws so far as the welfare of Bengal is concerned whether Sir Richard Temple starts from the meeting, or, like more easy-going men, should return first to dine and sleep after the fatigues of the meeting. A few hours, a few days, a few weeks, often few months even, could possibly be allowed to pass without any great mischief occurring. If it be possible for a Viceroy to be murdered, for a Bishop to be drowned, without any real injury to the country, it is just possible the country would not be destroyed if a Sir Richard Temple were to disappear although for a time. Certainly, a few hours more or less can make but little difference whether his journeys be to Jessore or Simla, and no one understands this better than a man of common sense like Sir Richard Temple, who may well therefore, as we have said, feel deeply 'save me from from my idiotic friends.'

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 23.)

THE labours of Parliament are beginning to draw towards a close. The Lords have confined themselves to passing several measures through their final stages. Sir G. Campbell in the Commons has drawn the attention of the Under-Secretary for India to the fact of the negotiations between the Government and the King of Burmah being made public in India before they were concluded. Lord G. Hamilton has stated, with regard to the Kirwee booty, that until the accounts are closed he could say nothing about its distribution. He has also declined to name a day for discussing the Indian Budget; but has consented to communicate to the House the despatch of the Government of India embodying the recommendations of the East India Officers' Compensation Committee. On the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill last night Mr. Plimsoll made a violent attack upon certain members of the House; a most exciting scene followed, and the hon. member will be called upon next week to answer for his conduct.

News from Spain speaks of the general discomfiture and reverses of the Carlists, but nothing of an official nature has been received concerning these matters.

Storms and floods have generally prevailed through the United Kingdom during the past week. Many hundreds of acres of growing crops are entirely destroyed, and serious apprehensions are beginning to be felt for the safety of the harvest. Many lives and much property have been destroyed. Some signs of improvement in the weather are now evident.

Her Majesty is at Osborne, in good health, and yesterday paid a visit to Sir Charles Locock, who is seriously ill.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have paid a visit to Margate, to open a deaf and dumb asylum in that town.

An influential meeting has been held in London to promote the erection of a statue to Lord Byron in some prominent part of London.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Hon. W. O. B. Annesley; Capt. Sir F. Arrow; Surg. B. Burt, Ben. Ret.; J. M. Carter, J. P. and D. L. for Hertford; C. S. Dickens, J. P. and D. L. for Sussex; Lady Franklin; W. H. L. Frith, late of Calcutta; the Right Hon. Sir T. Head, Bart.; W. A. Mundell, Q.C.; Capt. E. B. Nott, R. N.; Col. P. B. Roe, late 60th Rifles; I. Slater, J. P., Sheriff of Glo'ster; Major S. R. Wallace, Ben. Ret.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver and Stomach.—Hot weather with chilly mornings and evenings always produces derangement of the digestive and assimilating organs, which demands early attention. For the speedy cure of indigestion nothing equals Holloway's Pills. They have long been recognised both at home and abroad as the safest and most effectual remedy for sick headache, nervousness, pains in the stomach, flatulency, biliousness, nausea, simple and bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, dry skin, and torpid bowels. Holloway's Pills protect the system from the deleterious effects of malaria, and variable temperatures, thus proving themselves most valuable at this season, when the organs of digestion are most sorely tried. They may be advantageously taken, without hindrance to business or pleasure.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—22ND JULY.

MR. PLIMSOLL AND THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

MR. DISRAELI, in continuation, said,—As I am answering a question, perhaps the House will allow me to say what I had purposed saying when we reached the Orders of the Day. (Cheers.) I felt a difficulty the other night in answering the noble lord without notice upon this subject; I also felt some difficulty when I was pressed on a previous occasion, and when I thought it premature to make any definite announcement. The real reason of the difficulty was extreme anxiety to to pass, if possible, the Merchant Shipping Bill this Session of Parliament. Certainly it was shown to my satisfaction that if we could get through the Committee upon the Agricultural Holdings Bill this week, we might have succeeded in passing the Merchant Shiping Bill and not have detained the House to at all an unreasonable period. In that we have been disappointed. Therefore I say—and I say it with unfeigned and unaffected regret—I feel it is impossible for the Government to continue their efforts to pass the Merchant Shipping Bill this Session. It has been submitted to me that we might pass it through in a limitted form, and in that form it might not be devoid of utility and benefit. I am not disposed myself to deal with the matter in that fragmentary way. I have declined to take that course, and all that I can promise the House and myself is that, if I am in the position I now occupy next year, my colleagues and I will take the earliest opportunity in our power of introducing this measure and pushing it through, I hope, to a safe conclusion. The House will permit me to say that I intend to proceed with the Agricultural Holdings Bill in committee until the committee is concluded; after that we propose to take Supply; and, when the Committee of Supply is concluded the two legal Bills which are already considerably advanced, will, I hope receive their finishing stroke from the House. I calculate with this programme we may conclude the business by the 10th or 12th of August. If the whole time of the House is placed at my disposal, I think that even an earlier date ought to be named; but that would depend entirely upon the House. In regard to the less urgent measures, it is almost premature to say anything on this occasion. Whatever course is taken, their progress will not interfere in any way with the result I have indicated to the House. I think it would be more satisfactory to the House that the Ministers who are in charge of those Bills should have the opportunity, when they make the motions for the discharge of the orders, or otherwise, of expressing their own opinions in regard to the measures intrusted to their care, and communicating their views to the House, as my right hon. friend (Mr. Sclater-Booth) wishes to do on Monday next in regard to the Bill just mentioned. Therefore I will not dwell upon this subject now. The result which I wish to convey to the House is, that unfortunately, we must give up the Merchant Shipping Bill; we shall proceed with the Agricultural Holdings Bill in committee until the committee is concluded; we shall then go on with Committee of Supply until it is concluded; and then we shall ask the House to conclude its labours upon the Judicature and the Land Transfer Bills.

Sir T. Bazley.—Can the right hon. gentleman inform us when the Indian Budget will be submitted?

Mr. Disraeli.—I do not know at present, but no doubt the programme I have submitted will leave an opportunity for the Indian Budget some time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Goschen—I wish to express in one word the deep sense of regret with which, as representing a constituency with a large shipping interest, I have heard, if I may say it without offence, that of the two Bills which have been running against each other, the Shipping Bill is now sacrificed to the Agricultural Holdings Bill. Considering the urgency of the case, considering that human life is at stake, considering that the shipping interest has now been for years in a state of uncertainty as to the legislation by which it might be affected, I think that that interest has some right to complain, not that the Bill is withdrawn, but that the arrangements of the Government have been such as to necessitate the withdrawal of it at this time.

Mr. Eustace Smith rose and was received with cries of "Order."

The Speaker said that any further discussion on the subject would be in order on the motion which would be made later in the evening to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Plimsoll, who was standing at the bar, moved the adjournment of the House. (Cheers.) Having been accommodated with a place at the front bench below the gangway, by the courtesy of a member who gave it up, Mr. Plimsoll continued,—Sir, I earnestly entreat the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government not to consign some thousands of living human beings to a miserable death. I have no hesitation in saying, without for one moment charging the right hon. gentleman the President of Board of Trade with anything like a breach of faith or trickery, that at an earlier period of the Session he distinctly led me to believe that the Bill, the first 30 clauses of which were simply re-enactments, with the exception of one or two important matters, was thus drawn to afford unlimited facility for hostile amendments. I adhere to that opinion; I want the House to understand the position of the question. Since the commercial marine of this country was committed to the care of the Board of Trade the whole matter has been getting worse and worse. With the aid of shipowners of murderous tendencies ("Oh!") outside the House, and who are immediately represented in this House, they have frustrated and defeated every effort to procure a remedy for this state of things. (Cries of "name.") I ask hon. members if they have seen in the papers a judgment of Lord Gifford on Saturday last respecting the ship the Bard of Avon. This ship was sold for £780, being of about an equal amount of tonnage, and having had £800 spent upon her in repairs, was sold for £1,500, which was her total value. The owners immediately entered into a contract which would give them on the first voyage the whole sum she had cost. I entreat you to consider it. I must speak out. The Secretary of Lloyd's tells a friend of mine that he does not know a single ship that has been broken up voluntarily by the owners because she was worn out for 30 years. Ships pass from hand to hand until they are bought up by reckless speculators, and then they are sent to sea with precious human lives. On the 3d, of this month I had a list carefully prepared, after immense labour, going through 5,000 vessels on Lloyd's Register. What do you suppose I found? No fewer than 2,654 ships had gone off their class and forfeited their position. Now what are the consequences that ensue? Why, continually, every winter, hundreds and hundreds of brave men are sent to death, and their wives are made widows and their children are made fatherless so that a few speculative scoundrels (cheers), in whose hearts there is neither the love of God nor the fear of man, may make unhallowed gain. (Cheers.) There are shipowners in this country of ours who never build a ship and who never buy a new one, but are simply what are called "ship-knackers," and I heard an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in the lobby, call one of my colleagues in this House a "ship-knacker."

The Speaker.—I must point out to the hon. member that his observations have reference to a Bill which is on the Order Book, and which is set down for consideration on another day. His observations would be quite in order if made on a motion for the withdrawal of the Bill, but he is not at liberty to discuss, on a motion for adjournment, any Bill which is on the Orders of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Plimsoll—Then, Sir, I give notice of a question which I will put on Tuesday next to the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Trade. [After naming four vessels which were lost with 87 lives in 1874, and two others which were abandoned at sea the hon. member proceeded:—] I shall ask whether the owner, Edward Bates, is the member for Plymouth or some other person of the same name. (Hear, hear.) And, Sir, I shall ask some questions about members on this side of the House, too. (Laughter.) I am determined (added the hon. member in a loud voice, and raising his clenched fist) to unmask the villains who send these sailors to death.

The Speaker—I presume that the hon. member does not apply that expression to a member of this House?

Mr. Plimsoll—I beg your pardon?

The Speaker—The hon. member made use of the the word "villain." I hope he did not use it with reference to any member of this House?

Mr. Plimsoll (in an excited tone, and advancing to the front of the table).—I did, Sir, and I don't mean to withdraw it. (Loud cries of "Order.")

The Speaker—The observation of the hon. member is altogether unparliamentary, and I must again ask him whether he presists in using it.

Mr. Plimsoll.—And I must again decline to retract. (Order, order.)

The speaker.—Does the hon. member withdraw the expression?

Mr. Plimsoll.—No, he does not. (Cries of "Withdraw.")

The Speaker.—If the hon. member declines to withdraw it I must leave the matter to the judgment of the House.

Mr. Plimsoll, who had meanwhile taken a seat on the front Opposition bench, again advanced to the front of the table, and, placing a written paper upon it, said,—I shall be very happy to submit to the judgment of the House and this is my portest.

The hon. member remained standing at the table for about a minute, amid cries of "Chair," and then resumed his seat, still manifesting great excitement.

Mr. Disraeli rose and said,—Mr. Speaker, I rise under a sense of deep pain, which must be shared by the whole House; for a brother member has conducted himself in a manner almost unparalleled.

Mr. Plimsoll—And so has the Government.

Mr. Disraeli—I desire, as far as I can, to do that which will conduce to the dignity of the Chair (cheers) and to the honour of this House and of its members. (Cheers.) The conduct of the hon. member cannot be passed unnoticed. It has been of the most violent and offensive kind. (Hear, hear.) Although I do it with great reluctance, yet I feel that I am only expressing the sense of the House when I suggest that this is an occasion on which you, Sir, should exercise one of your highest duties. I move, Sir, that you do reprimand the hon. member for Derby for his disorderly and violent conduct. (Cheers.)

The Speaker.—In accordance with the practice of the House, the hon. member for Derby will be heard in his place and will then withdraw.

Mr. Primsoll at once left the House, two or three of his friends evidently trying to persuade him to offer an explanation. In passing the bar he exclaimed, with much gesticulation, that he would "expose them."

The Speaker having put the question.

The Marquis of Hartington said,—I need hardly say that, if necessary, I shall support the motion which has been made by the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) I rise, however, with great diffidence—feeling that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the forms of the proceedings of the House—for the purpose of making a suggestion. It was quite evident that the hon. member for Derby, in the observations he made, was labouring under feelings of very strong excitement (cheers), and although I cannot, as I am sure no one could, for a moment try to justify the language which he has used, I cannot help thinking it would be very much for the advantage and dignity of our proceedings if action upon this matter were postponed for a short time (cheers), during which I have no doubt—at least I have very great reason to hope—the hon. member will be induced to set himself right with the House. I beg, therefore, to suggest that, if possible, this discussion should be adjourned for a few days. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sullivan (who had just re-entered the House after having been absent with Mr. Plimsoll) said,—The House has just witnessed a scene which I believe to be without precedent in the annals of this Assembly. As a friend of the member for Derby, and one who came here to day in concert with him to support his views upon the question to which be referred, I appeal to the House to be as considerate and indulgent towards him as, under the circumstances, it can be. (Hear.) I am personally aware that the hon. member is at this moment extremely ill. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to go minutely into the matter, but, from having had close intercourse with the hon. member during the last two days, I am clearly of opinion that his mental excitement and his manifest agitation—the result of an over-strain, acting upon a very sensitive temperament—are such as to deserve some sympathy from this assembly (hear, hear), offended, and justly offended, as it is by the language which he has used, and which I do not for a moment seek to justify or to palliate. I feel sure that if my hon. friend could have a week's calm retirement he would himself be the first to regret what he has done, in so far as he has been guilty of a transgression against the good order and decorum of this House, and has fallen short of the duty which he owes to it. (Hear, hear.) I hold in my hand, but will not use, some documents which have wrought him to the pitch which we have seen to-day. I have not the remotest idea of making the case of the hon. member worse by going into matters which would hurt the susceptibility of any hon. members of this House, but I do say that the influence of those documents upon an eminently unselfish nature, and on one whose health has within the last few days caused uneasiness to his friends, is what has led to the painful excitement and deplorable result we have witnessed. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that even if he were brought to the scaffold the hon. member would retract what in calm judgment he has said, but with regard to the expressions he has used on the present occasion I feel sure that in a few days, if time be given him, he will set himself right with his colleagues of this House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli.—In the circumstances detailed by the hon. member who has just spoken, I think it would be best that the hon. member for Derby should not be required to attend in his place till this day week. (Hear, hear.) I beg, therefore, to move that the debate be adjourned for a week. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fawcett said that since his hon. friend the member for Derby had withdrawn from the House he had had a conversation with him in the lobby, and found him in the condition described by his hon. friend the member for Louth—one of mental excitement to an extremely painful degree. Considering all the circumstances, nothing could be more kind or more consult the dignity of the House than the course suggested by the Prime Minister. (Hear.) As he had said, he found his hon. friend in state of great excitement, and after considerable difficulty persuaded him to take a walk in the open air. (A laugh.) He felt sure that his hon. friend—although he had no authority to speak in his name—would after, consulting with his friends, strongly as he felt upon the subject to which he had devoted himself, express regret for the language he had used. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bass, being well acquainted with the many excellent qualities of his hon. colleague, offered his grateful acknowledgments to the Prime Minister for the considerate course he had suggested. (Hear, hear.)

The motion for the adjournment of the debate for a week was then put and carried.

MR. PLIMSOLL.

THE following is a copy of the "Protest" made by Mr. Plimsoll against the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill:—

I protest in the name of God against any further delay in proceeding with the Shipping Bill. The bill itself is an atrocious sham, but there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House of Commons to change it into a good measure. At this moment there are 2,654 ships afloat which have run through their classes just like the *Bard of Avon*, and yet at this moment any of the owners, captains, mates, ship's husbands, and consignees of those ships may without warrant arrest British subjects, who, having carelessly agreed to sail in them, find when too late that the only alternative before them is gaol or death. I charge the Government that they are, wittingly and unwittingly—for there are both—playing into the hands of the maritime murderers inside the House and outside the House to secure a further continuance of the present murderous system. What is demanded by humanity is that rotton ships should be broken up or repaired; that ships should not be overloaded; that grain cargoes should not be carried in bulk, so as to expose the lives of those on board to deadly peril; and deck cargoes, the source of unutterable agony to many and death to so many more, should be put an end to. The Government bill provides for none of these things; it provides only heavier penalties and severer punishments against our unfortunate fellow subjects whose necessities take them to sea. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in the House, fit representatives of the more numerous, but not greater, villains who are outside the House, and, in the name of our common humanity, I demand that this bill shall be proceeded with immediately, as the report on the Agricultural Holdings Bill will send scores of county members out of town, members who, to a man, would support the cause of justice, humanity, and mercy, and thus leave to the Government and the shipowners the power to prolong the horrible state of things which now exists. In the name of the God of all justice and of all mercy I protest against any further delay. I demand that the Merchant Shipping Bill be proceeded with from this hour *de die in diem* until through Committee, and, failing this, I lay upon the head of the Prime Minister and his fellows the blood of all the men who shall perish next winter from preventable causes, and I denounce against him and against them the wrath of that God who has said, "Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry, and my wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows and your children fatherless." How much hotter then shall be His indignation and wrath against those who reduce unhappy women and children to that deplorable condition, and who leave their own fellow-creatures, guilty of no crime, to a violent and sudden death!

Shortly after the extraordinary "scene" in the House of Commons last night Mr. Plimsoll, accompanied by Mrs. Plimsoll, left town for Hastings, where he will remain for a week. Subsequently to his withdrawal an application was made to Mr. Disraeli that the order for the discharge of the Merchant Shipping Bill might not be moved until Thursday next, by which time it is hoped that the hon. member for Derby will be in his place. The *Morning Post* is informed that, although Mr. Plimsoll will on that occasion readily express his regret at having in the excitement of the moment been betrayed into the use of unparliamentary language, he will adhere to his assertion, and, if necessary, adduce evidence to prove that ships are systematically sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition and calculated to jeopardize human life, and that Parliament ought not to separate without legislting on the subject.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND WILLIAM COLLIE

(*Times, July 22.*)

AT the Guildhall, yesterday, Mr. Alexander Collie, of 12, Kensington Palace-gardens, and Mr. William Collie of 8, Aytoun-street, Manchester, until recently carrying on business as merchants at 17, Leadenhall-street, and Aytoun-street, Manchester, were brought up on a warrant by Detective Sergeants Webb and Hancock before Sir Thomas White, charged with obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank by false pretences. In the information the amount was stated to be £200,000 and upwards, but it was rumoured that the actual amount involved was about £1,500,000.

Mr. Poland, instructed by Messrs. Travers Smith and Co., the Solicitors to the bank, prosecuted; and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, instructed by Mr. Hollams, appeared for the prisoners.

Mr. Poland said in this case he appeared for the directors of the London and Westminster Bank, who considered it their duty to prosecute the prisoners for conspiring together to defraud them of various large sums of money. He proposed to state the nature of the case and then to call evidence sufficient to justify a remand, so that all parties might be prepared to produce their books. The prisoners were the firm of Alexander Collie and Co., of 17, Leadenhall-street and Aytoun-street, Manchester. It appeared that Alexander Collie attended to the business in London, and William Collie to that in Manchester. The prosecution alleged that the prisoners conspired together to draw bills which were nothing but accommodation bills, and they represented that they were trade bills given for goods sold, and bearing on the face of them certain marks and numbers purporting to refer to the bales of goods and the accounts in the ledger. He produced one of the bills, which had on its face "for value received" and certain marks purporting to refer to the description of goods that the bill was given for. A large number of those bills had been negotiated, and although a great number of the bills had not the words "for goods" on them, they had certain marks which were equivalent, for they had those marks which purported to refer to accounts of goods delivered. The defendants sent bills accepted by various persons to bill-brokers, and by that means put them into circulation. It was well known that the bill-brokers could not discount those bills with their own money, and several of them went to the London and Westminster Bank. In May or June last the prisoners failed, and their liabilities were about three millions. Of that sum, however, there was from £1,500,000 to £1,750,000-worth of those bills in circulation. The London and Westminster Bank had about £500,000-worth of those bills, and, after giving credit for all they could get from the estate, they would be at a loss of between £200,000 and £300,000. It was obvious that the bank would not have discounted bills to that large amount if they had not believed those bills were given for goods which had been supplied and that the marks and numbers on the face of those bills referred to those goods. On the examination of the defendants books, which were placed in the hands of Mr John Young, of the firm of Turquand, Young and Co., accountants, it was found that those bills were not genuine trade bills drawn for goods sold, but accommodation bills, and that there were no such goods sold and no such accounts in the ledger as those indicated by the marks on the face of the bill, and that the persons accepting the bills had no goods' accounts with the defendants. The London and Westminster Bank believed they had a responsible drawer and acceptor, and upon that assumption would have discounted to a reasonable amount. They never would have discounted to such an amount if they had not believed from the marks on the face of the bills that they were *bona fide* bills of commercial transactions. By examining the books they found that there were goods to the amount of £63,000 or from that to £100,000, which were all that represented the million and a half or million and three quarters for which bills were in the hands of the bank and other persons.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he appeared for the defendants, who were apprehended only late on the previous night, and from what he had heard he thought that every bill would have to be the subject of a separate inquiry. He did not make use of the hackneyed phrase that he had a perfect answer to the charge, but there was one point to which he would draw the attention of his learned friend, and which he had omitted to notice. That point was whether the persons complaining had or had not knowledge of the nature of the transactions complained of. He quite agreed with Mr. Poland that there must be a remand, and he was willing that it should be ordered without going into the evidence until they were able to go into it fully.

Sir Thomas White, after consulting Mr. Martin, said that, looking at the circumstances and the unfortunate precedents before him, he felt bound to ask for large bail—two sureties in £2,000 each or four in £1,000, and the prisoners themselves each in £4,000. The prisoners were then remanded.

The Court was adjourned for the prisoners to procure bail, and Sir Thomas White stayed in town to except it if it could be procured. At half-past 5 o'clock the case was called on, when Sir Thomas White said that three names had been submitted to him as bail, and he wished to know whether the solicitors for the prosecution had made inquiries about them, and whether they were satisfied with them.

Mr. Travers Smith said that those names had been submitted to him only within the last half-hour, and he had not had time to make inquiries. Of course, he should not interfere with the discretion of the magistrate; but at the same time he could not take upon himself the responsibility of accepting bail which he had not had an opportunity of inquiring into.

Mr. Hollams said that Mr. Smith's statement was like a thunderbolt to him. An hour and three-quarters previously he submitted five names to Mr. Smith, and his clerk told him that three of those names would be accepted.

Mr. Smith said there had been some mistake in the matter. Fives names had been submitted to him, and there were two of them that he at once objected to, but the other three he had not had time to inquire into although he would not object to them until he had done so. He did not object to the prisoners being admitted to bail, but it must be solely on the responsibility of the Bench without reference to his consent.

Sir Thomas White said that he was not prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of accepting bail which had not been inquired into by the prosecution. Mr. Hollams' bail he would freely except; but with regard to the others, the prisoners' solicitor must give the usual notice.

Mr. Hollams, jun, said that he would give the 24 hours' notice at once to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Travers Smith said he would not insist upon the full time, but would the next morning cause inquiries to be made, and if they were satisfactory he would throw no obstacles in the way of the liberation of the defendants.

Sir Thomas White repeated that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of accepting bail which had not been inquired into by the prosecutors. Here was a charge of a tremendous fraud, and he could not consent to let the defendants go without approved bail. He, therefore, refused to accept bail until it was approved. With regard to an application of Mr. Hollams that the prisoners should be allowed to be taken to Newgate in a cab, he must say that he could not accede to that request. He had considered the matter, and he could not see that there was any difference at present between them and poor people who were charged with a similar offence, only for a smaller amount. The two prisoners, must, therefore, go in the van.

THE BYRON MEMORIAL.

YESTERDAY afternoon (July 16) a large and influential meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, to consider and determine what means should be taken to found a national memorial of Lord Byron, the illustrious poet. Mr. Disraeli was called to the chair, and among others present were the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Lovelace, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Rosslyn, Earl Stanhope, Lord Houghton, Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., Viscount Sidmouth, General Sir William Codrington, Archdeacon Trollope, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir Reginald Graham, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., Colonel Gourley, M.P., Mr. Edward Trelawney, Mr. Matthew Arnold, General James Grant Wilson, of New York, Mr. Frederick Locker, Mr. Alfred Austin, Dr. William Farr, the Rev. James Fleming, the Rev. M. S. A. Walrond, Mr. William Fidler, Dr. Alexander Laing, Mr. Montague Corry, Mr. George A. Sala, and Mr. Richard Edgcumbe. The large hall was crowded to excess. Many ladies were present.

Mr. Disraeli, on rising to open the proceedings, was loudly cheered. He said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am happy to meet for the first time the members of the Committee who have before consulted on the subject which will engage our attention to-day. But, before we do so, I wish to take this opportunity of attempting to draw your minds to the contemplation of the real object which we have before us. In the 12th year of this century a poem was published by a young man who instantly commanded the sympathies of the nation. There is no instance in literary records of a success so sudden and so lasting. To use his own words, he "awoke one morning and found himself famous." From that time for 12 years he poured out a serious of complete inventions, which are not equalled for their number and their consistency of purpose in the literature of any country, ancient or modern. (Cheers.) Admirable for many qualities, for their picturesqueness, their wit, their passion,—they are most distinguished by their power of expression and by the sublime energy of their imagination. (Cheers.) And then, after these 12 years, he died. He died, I say, in the fulness of his fame, having enjoyed in his life-time a degree of celebrity which has never fallen to the lot of any other literary man,—not only admired in his own country, but reverenced and adored in Europe. (Cheers.) How is it, then, that, after half a century has elapsed, we are met here for the first time in public meeting to devise some means of a national expression of admiration and gratitude to qualities so transcendent? It has been said as some reason for this strange and dark neglect that the private character of this poet was not as illustrious as his public one. When half a century has elapsed private character is scarcely an element in the estimate of literary genius. (Cheers.) But of his private character it may be said that it was ambiguous, and that of it little is cleary known; and there is no man in this room—aye, I would say even in this country—that upon that subject can presume to give a definite and precise opinion. (Loud cheers.) But then it was said, as another excuse, that his works were deficient in morality, and that he indulged in too free speculations on those subjects which the human mind can never penetrate but which it is organically fotmed to reverence. And yet it must be remembered that he was born in an age of contracted sympathies and restricted thought, and that much which he then questioned has since been surrendered. (Cheers.) If he fell, which he undoubtedly did, into many erroneous conclusions upon divine subjects, it may be urged for him that he was very young. I remember once Lord Lyndhurst discussing the character and career of Mr. Canning, and then asking some one who was present what was the precise age at which Mr. Canning died. He was told that he died at the age of 56. "What," said Lord Lyndhurst, then advanced in life but yet in the fulness of his complete capacity, "only 56; why he was a mere boy." (A laugh.) But we must remember that when Byron died he was 20 years younger than Mr. Canning, and in any speculations upon his character and career this element in that wonderful character and marvellous career should never be omitted. It should always be remembered, I say, that we are speculating on the life of one who, like those whom the gods love, died young. (Cheers.) During these 50 years that have elapsed, and during which no public meeting has ever been called to recognize his merits, a chorus of poetasters have unceasingly worked to decry his abilities, and ultimately even to deny his genius. (Cheers.) No one who has travelled in Greece can ever question for a moment the place of Byron as a poet of the highest class. He has impressed his mind on that country more than any poet who has existed since Homer. (Cheers.) There is not a cape, a promontory, or a column that he has not touched with the fire or suffused with the sweetness of his song. If you follow him in his Italian residence, you will find that Italy was to him a source of scarcely inferior inspiration. But the last and greatest of his works does not depend upon local interest. It will remain, as it is now recognized, an unexampled picture of human nature and a triumphant effort of the English tongue. (Cheers.) We are met here, then, to-day at last to do some justice to one of the greatest of England's sons. (Cheers.) What form your feelings should take it will be for you to decide. You know, and you will know more as these proceedings continue, what has been attempted. I can unaffectedly apologize for not having taken any part in the previous proceedings. My life is a busy and an urgent one, and I could only lend to the Committee the depth of my sympathy. (Cheers.) But when I saw in the movement respecting a tablet that it was sanctioned by the presence and the active interposition of one who had the nearest and proudest claim to interpose in such a business—I mean the son-in-law of Lord Byron (cheers), who more than 40 years ago was my companion in that Albania which Byron celebrated—I felt that it was under the influence of kindly and able counsels. For myself, though I presume not to dictate to this assembly what form their feelings should assume in this respect, I will express my individual desire to see in some public place a semblance of this great spirit, so that the English people when they pass shall recognize one of the greatest masters of the English language. (Loud cheers.)

Earl Stanhope, upon whom the chairman called, said that in moving the resolution which had been placed in his hands he was sure he only expressed the unanimous feelings of every one present when he said that they were extremely grateful to the Prime Minister for having so kindly joined them upon that most interesting occasion. That he should have withdrawn himself for a brief interval from the anxious cares of State, and from his arduous and continuous labours in the House of Commons was in itself no slight tribute to the genious of Byron, though no less a tribute could have been expected from the brilliant author of "Venetia." (Cheers.) The resolution which he was asked to submit to the meeting ran thus:—

"That an appeal be made to the public for funds to assist in carrying out the proposal of the Byron Memorial Committee to erect a statue to the memory of the Poet in some conspicuous place in the metropolis."

(Cheers.) He believed that proposition would express the feelings of them all, and that they might safely leave the details to the judgment and good taste of the Committee, in the hope, as Mr. Disraeli felicitously said, that before long "a semblance of that great spirit" might be seen in some notable and conspicuous spot in England's capital. He hoped they would be unanimous in that proposal. The first idea, which had now been withdrawn, was to raise a fund for the erection of a national memorial of the Poet in Hucknall Torkard Church, where he lay buried. He thought that it had not been sufficiently borne in mind that there already existed in that church a monument to Lord Byron, erected by the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, his sister, and he believed he was right in saying that no two monuments to the same person ever found place in the same church. Besides, no monument in a remote and small village church could be appropriately described as a national memorial of the Poet. (Cheers.) They desired that a statue of Lord Byron should be raised in some conspicuous place in the metropolis to arrest the attention and excite the reverence of all who passed by, and such a memorial would he thought, be the best suited to the object which, they had in view. In Byron's own words, in "The Giaour" it might be said hereafter—

> "There ; oin's thy Muse to s'range 's eye
> "The graves of those that cannot die!"

(Cheers.) Though the grave contained all that was left of the noble Poet, his was a fame which could not die, and succeeding ages would only add and increase it. He trusted the chairman would pardon him if he expressed the hope that Her Majesty's Government would give the very best site in the metropolis for the Byron Memorial. (Cheers.) It was, he added, not meant by those proceedings to deny that the character of Byron had many faults, and that his poems contained many blemishes, but after the lapse of so many years those blemishes and faults receded to the far distance, leaving only his virtues and his merits con-spicuous. (Cheers.) He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

The Earl of Rosslyn said he had been unexpectedly requested to second the proposition of his noble friend, and he felt some diffidence in doing so in the presence of men so eminent in literature as Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanhope, and Lord Houghton. He thought they had been most fortunate that day in having the praise of their great poet told them by one who, like Lord Byron, was a perfect master of the English language. Even after a lapse of half a century it was something of which to be proud that the vindication of the public character of an illustrious English man had fallen into no less illustrious hands. (Cheers.) The country owed a debt of 50 years' standing for its forgetfulness of the merits of one among its greatest poets, and if that debt was not worthily paid they as Englishmen would be doing an injustice to their own feelings and to their national character. A lapse of half a century might well condone all Byron's faults without obstructing the formation of a true estimate of his literary merits. Byron, he believed, had said many things which he did not mean, and which were contrary to his own generous nature; and one thing in which, perhaps, he might not have been serious was his desire to be forgotten. On the contrary, he seemed to think that the day would come when his claims would be recognized by his fellow-countrymen. As he himself said in "Childe Harold,"—

> "But I have lived, and have not lived in vain:
> "My mind may lose its force, my blood its fire,
> "And my frame perish even in conquering pain;
> "But there is that within me which shall tire
> "Torture and time, and breathe when I expire;
> "Something unearthly, which they deem not of,
> "Like the remember'd tone of a mute lyre,
> "Shall on their softened spirits sink, and move
> "In hearts all rocky now the late remorse of love."

(Cheers.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously, amid much cheering.

Mr. Sala said he had no wish to intrude one moment more than was necessary on the valuable time of the Chairman, or by making a speech or multiplying words to darken counsel; but as an early member of the Byron Memorial Committee he desired to state something in vindication of their original plan, which they had now cheerfully abandoned. While in Italy last year he was asked by the hon. secretary, Mr. Edgcumbe, to join the committee, and he did so, not because he found upon it the names of Lord Lovelace and Lord Houghton, for *noblesse oblige*, or those of many literary *confreres*, but because he thought he saw upon that subject a desire for increased charity, toleration, and peace, and for that better half of memory which consigned to oblivion the faults and frailties of the dead, and which only remembered their genius and their virtues. (Hear.) The Committee had simply wished to lay a plain marble slab in the church of Hucknall Torkard, to point out to the pilgrim—for many a pilgrim wentthere from all parts of the world—the spot where Byron lay. It had been said that they intended to insult the poet's memory by putting upon the stone a pompous inscription, and by interfering with the touching memorial which Mrs. Leigh had, out of her sisterly affection, caused to be erected. But that was not so. The slab would only have had upon it the simple word, "Byron," for, as he had said, "my epitaph shall be my name alone." He took up the gauntlet which Lord Stanhope had thrown down to give an instance of two monuments to the same person on the same church; and he pointed in reply to the church of Stratford-upon-Avon and to the two memorials there of Shakespeare. (Lord Stanhope said he did not call a mere gravestone a monument.) At all events, their project had been cheerfully relinquished, and they were ready to exalt over the prospect of having a national monument to Lord Byron in that metropolis. They, however, would claim for themselves the credit of having prepared the way for greater and wiser counsels. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wheatley called attention to the dilapidated state of the Byron memorials at Harrow, and suggested that some part of the funds should be expended in restoring them.

The Earl of Malmesbury then, in cordial, terms, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Disraeli for presiding.

The Earl of Lovelace (Lord Byron's son-in-law), who was indistinctly heard, said in seconding the resolution, he could not find words to express the deep gratification with which he had listened to all that had occured that day. What his great friend and contemporary Sir Walter Scott had accomplished for the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland by that descriptive invention which he had diffused throughout his writings, the author of "Childe Harold," by his inspired poetry, by his energies, and by the premature sacrifice of his life, had effected for the more classic lands of the South. He had invested with an additional charm that Greek and Roman story in which many there that day were conversant, not only by his brilliant versification, but by his spirited allusion to generations of men long gone by. The fire, spirit, and influence which he breathed into the two nations of the Peninsula had in a great degree enabled them to regain their liberty and emerge into freedom. (Hear, hear.) Even in those countries were he could be but imperfectly read, and only understood by means of inadequate translations, he was felt by the people to be one of themselves, both in heart and in aspiration. Wherever the Anglo-Saxon tongue was spoken—in England's colonies and dependencies, and in the North American States—his works and his writings were almost as popular as in his own native land. Lord Lovelace felt that the success of the scheme which had been adopted by the meeting was insured in a great measure by the presence of the Prime Minister. He, like Lord Byron, owed his success to literature; and while both were members of the Legislature, the one devoted himself exclusively to the Muses from which they derived so much of their enjoyment and charm, and the other had caused the rising generation to forget the author in the statesman. (Cheers.) He was confident that the sympathy shown in that room would be more than responded to by the public out of doors, and that the result would not only be gratifying to the family and relations of Lord Byron and commensurate with the objects the meeting had in view, but worthy of the country which had produced the poet and which still cherished the creations of his genius. (Cheers.)

The vote of thanks to the chairman was carried with enthusiasm, and Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said he thanked them for the great honour they had done him.

General J. Grant Wilson, of New York, whom the chairman introduced to the meeting, said he and his countrymen claimed a share in Byron, and, therefore, a right to contribute very considerably towards the expenses of the proposed statue. He was told the memorial would cost £2,000, but, whatever it was, he pledged his fellow-countrymen to subscribe one quarter of the amount. (Cheers.)

M. Neocles G. Mussabini, a Greek, expressed the interest he took in the scheme, and mentioned that the Greeks, under the leadership of M. Tricoupi, the Prime Minister, had subscribed £800 towards the erection of a statue of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.

Mr. Disraeli announced that subscriptions might be paid into Messrs. Drummonds to the credit of the Byron Memorial Fund. With that the proceedings, which had been very enthusiastic, came to a close.—*Times.*

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES
FOR
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WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

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	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
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The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
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  Austrian Lloyds.
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  British India Steam Navigation Company.
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Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.
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1 Soup Ladle	10 ,,	at	6 6	....	3 5 0
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